LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors.

AGENTS. M Lambin, Il pki

thorities military and civil are alive to the necessity of cherishing in our troops this grea military virtue. Without discipline, an army is a mob, formidable only to its friends, who t disgraces in the bour of security, and betra; in the moment of danger The preservation ciency of an army; and the higher the disci line the higher the officiency. This truth indisputable. It is an axiom in the philosoph of war. Anxious to forward the purpose our authorities in this respect, we here repredence some of the recent authoritative declars

the 8th of August, says

The General commanding takes this occacom to remind the officers and soldiers of this
samy that we are engaged in supporting the
tion-stantion and have of the l'uited States,
and in suppressing relation against their
authority; that we are not engaged in a wan
of rapine, revenge, or subjugation; that this
le not a contest against populations, but against
armed forces and political organizations; that
it is a struggle carried on within the United
States, and should be conducted by us upon
thates, and should be conducted by us upon
the highest principles known to Christian civiligation. the 9th of August, save

General Buell, in his approval of the finding of the Court-Martial in the case of Colon-

General Nelson, in the letter to Govern Robinson which we publish at length el

where, says

The most serious subject for my attention and for the wellare of the people, in the connices where troops are operating, is discipline. Already I have seen enough to cause me lively apprehensions for the morale of the troops. This is a matter that concerns us both deeply Robbing, plundering, marauding, are panished, by the articles of war, with death, and it is plain why such a junishment is awarded them. They destroy discipline and efficiency, and convert a body of men assembled for the defence of their country into its greatest oppressor and its worst enemy. The mea who rob and steal won't fight. Then, again, a regiment without discipline cannot be depended on, no matter how gallantly led. Metcalle's mishap on Saturday is a case in point.

point.

I chall enforce discipline. The bad and the
worthless will make a clamor; but I expect to
be sustained by every man who has the welfare of keatucky and the army at heart. eral Nelson which we also publish at leng

Your views in regard to the maintenance a proper discipline in the army over whit you have been placed, will be responded to I overy man who has watched the progress military events in the country, since the inauguration of this rebellion, and who has be to deplote disastrons consequences to our arm resulting from the want of it; and from you well-merited reputation for enercy, decision.

Governor to the Assistant Adjutant-Genis added to the lawful inducements in the cas

carry out the determination.

our authorities, though neither certainly schment of the rebel chief in the colr

nmend it to both. The value of disciplinant indeed be overrated. "Discipline—th submission to rules and to the will of the wful commander-must," says Marshal Marnout, 'be unrelaxingly observed; and each no in whatever grade he may be placed, bould always remember that he command its subserdinates only by the title of the obe dience which he renders to his superiors This comes from one of the very greate saues in military literature. The value of discipline, however has seldom been tated more forcibly and pointedly than t is stated by General Nelson in the tter from which we have already quo cill make one man march to certain death hip the enemy on the one hand, or protect use and philosophy combined. We contniate the public that the author of it is at e head of the national threes in the field in intucky. General Nelson announces that he e trust he will enforce it with a vigor proain we are that in so doing he "will be fully stained by every conservative man in the ommonwealth The pledge of Covernor obinson will be completely and joyfully re

ning it, worthy of consideration by the offi

ers and men of our army. We respectfull

g is better fitted to inspire the friends of the atry and to strike terror into the hearts of enemics than the lofty and mounting of the North. We subjoin a representation of the several divisions of the loval public.

Tica in New York, says: "I have canvassed the tire North, and I have spoken to more than 100,000 persons, taking great pains to learn the actual condition of the Northern mind. There is a settled purpose on the part of the orthwest, to crush out the rebellion at any and every cost of men, money, and blood. The great body of the people of the loyal States save vowed, and their decree has been ratified in Heaven-that none but the banner of glary and beanty, known as the "Stars and Stripes, shall ever float over any State in the old United States. They have sworn that this government shall never be divided, and that this country shall never know but one government, and that shall be the government of the United States. The recent order meets with the puthusiastic approral of old rets I have heard expressed are, that he had t ordered a draft of half a million. The men taken from these Northern and Middle States re not even missed by these States, Everying is prosperous—crops are abundant, money

is plenty; and the only evidence one sees of war is in the newspapers, and the rattle of the drum and fife at recruiting stations. True, iron-clad monsters are building. and transports, for war purposes, at various p ints-all going to show that the government is in earnest, terribly in earnest." Such is

same point, says: "The second aprising of the freemen of the North for the definer of the nion bids fair, under the attendant circum ienced after the fall of Fort Sumpler. As i orning the idea of a draft, the young men of clerk's office and destroyed all the indictmene country are coming forth from the farm for a while astonish the men to whom i given the authority to care for our volunteers as they go into camp. The situation of our compared to that of France during the revolution of 1793, but we say it is superior, for then and there every able-bodied man was drafted for the defence of the Empire. The great Republic of the West is about to say, in tones that will shake the earth, that per resources in men and means are such that.

though a milion of soldiers are needed for the of liberty and her flag they shall he lows. "The temper of the people was never so admirable as it is now. The enthusiasm is less wild than it was after the fall of Sumpter; but The discipline of the past fifteen months ha done them a world of good. The trials through which they have been made to page, so far from

riumph except at the price of suffering. We nave a right to feel proud of the conduct of the people of these loyal States. The world never witnessed so sublime a spectacle. History furnishes no example of a heroism so deroted, a patriotism so exalted, a conrage so no-launted, a faith so unbroken, a constancy so erate; but where else has popular enthusi

en so consistently sustained in the lace of dis ster and defeat—where else has the spirit of reedom soared upon so strong and tireless s wing? They entered upon the war with the be nem during the first few months. They con irtually over in a year at the farthest. Bu irned, ere the summer was half over, they had show they had to contend. The disaster o

olt. More men-more treasures-more sac eries of almost unexampled successes; rebe ernies capitulating; rebel fortresses surrer ering; rebel vities reconquered by our arms conquest-lottles with doubtful issues

ight on in the straight path to triumph. Still A people thus inspired are born

nsufficient to overwhelm them. Such ar The New York Journal of Commerce say

rom even, in some quarters, a state of almost as gradually aroused itsell, shaken off all rmness and grim determination which is ever who are desponding enough to predict it still will be few indeed. A fire like that now overistricts of New York, will not die for wnn

pecial train arrived from Frankfort at 4 o'clock he Legislature, many officers of State, and relives of the State were also brought down

esentation is a faithful one Let the enemie

this city by the same train. A Southern paper says that our G rernment cannot much longer raise the wind it will always be able to raise a wind so strong

Legislature Adjourned to this City ONE MILLION IN TREASURE ARRIVED.

lu consequence of the improtected conditio the State Capital, and the insecurity of the blic archives, the Legislature met on Sur lay night and passed a resolution to adjour reassemble at the Court House in this cit on Tuesday September 2d. at noon. The Senators and Representatives from Loni vill and Jefferson county were appointed a comwith the City Council for the occupation of th building. The Governor was also authorize o remove the archives, by an order enteron the Executive journal and a proclamatio in accordance therewith. Such proclamatio has been made, directing their removal to thi city. After having taken this action, a spe eial train was ordered, and the Executive au

at a quarter past 4 yesterday morning.

With the train their came down about o million dollars in treasure from the banks a Richmond, Lexington, and Frankfort, which has been removed to keep it from those who under the guise of insurrection and the bannet of invasion bave rendered themselves robber-

riday at Bull Run our nenty under General Pope won a decided if not a decisive victory ove the grand army of the rebels. General Popbas gained an important battle. For this the nation owes him thanks, which it will not be slow or niggardly in paying. He has gained on important battle but an important task renains. He has now to profit by victory. This appears at first blush a comparati

asy task; but, whether it be or not, it is ce ainly a task less frequently performed that the winning of victory, as the history of al as any other. There have been victories of remember, no victory on either side as yet ha been turned to the best possible account. No one has been made to yield all the conse idvantages, striking the reeling foe, and con erting victory into rout and overthrow hereby rendering unnecessary a second bat le with the same army or at least for the sam particular end, the victorious Generals of thi war have permitted their troops to sink inte repose as soon as they have gained a battle which the enemy has been allowed to col the victory or the finest element of it has van shed into space or time. The great militure principle of profiting by success has been thu at all events it appears to us with our presen

Whether the conclusion in its whole exteu just or not, we hope this principle will no e violated henceforth on our side, and espe rially not in the present case, wherein the de truction of the army we have already defeat ed will secure without another regular battle the great end of the war. Let General Pope, then, pursue with re-enlireements the reti ing fue, and hurl destruction upon him, before he has time and opportunity to reconstruct his roken columns or to renew his drooping confidence. Let our victorious tieneral in this ritical moment give us and the enemy a veritable touch of Napoleon. Let him if necessa cut to pieces and annihilate the enemy h has vanquished Let him but do this, and h will blast the rebellion in its bloom.

ave City informs us that Morgan and his band left Glasgow on Saturday evening a four o clock. While there they entered the or treason returned by the Grand Jury at the ver one hundred in number They also mu tillated the records of the court in such a man-ner that no traces of the indictments are left They also stole many horses and mules and took possession of a large amount of other property. They carried away one or two of the citizens, releasing others upon their giving

The following is the apportionment of the militia to be drafted into the service of the United States Government, under the recen 4.650; Vermont, 4.898; Rhode Island 2 71; 10.570; Maine, 9.690; Maryland, 8.532; Mich shire, 5,053; New Jersey, 10,478; Missour

TRUSTEN POLE'S PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCA that after a full and careful investigation, proing the estate of Trusten Polk, formerly U. erty is estimated at \$100,000, part of which the palatial mansion not long since erected by him in Lucas Place. He has long since placed timselt under the protection of the rebel gov ernment and voluntarily forfeited that of hi

tised that, for one dollar sent by mail, he would inform any man how to escape the draft, and then answered all remittances b

The putting down of the rebellion would be a greater blessing to the people of the loyal States than to any other people of

There is not a man in the United State whose private business is of a hundredth par so much importance to him individually as th rigorous prosecution of the war is.

This rebellion is to he put down not by a campaign against Democrats or a campaign against Republicans but hy a campaign against

The difference between a man with two lacked eyes and a refreshing drink is that onis punched eyes and the other is iced punch. The Confederates say that "the right of chellion is a sacred right," but we guess the right to put it down is a sacreder onc.

The gallant Germans are among the most forward in this war. It would be hard to lead the "Vant."

his commission to the Government, resign himself to shame.

After hattles, the rebels generally as

The Confederates are not black R pub cans, but we must thrash them till they are

black and b'ne rebels. COMMERCE OF THE PARTER STATES. -Th dvnnce of the issue of the official volume, summary of the detailed statement of the commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861. From this we have compiled the following table, showing the te tal exports of domestic products to forci-

. 1		2.71	[~00	1 7671
1	Producte of ma -	\$4.462.970	4,376,650	4,456,515
ч	(b) al latest	11 151 300	LC735 559	201, 75:02, 9079
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Ш	Total o	21.074 035	15,000 ×07	13,751,710
И	Other atticles	~014.1 ~ <	, (h,,17))	3,(25.74)
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1	Manufactures		39 544,394	35,786,801
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4	Quickeilver		200,000	631,450
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۱	the tolling.	21.172.612	26,003,675	\$4, 1sn, 500
	Not specified.	1,858,285	1,355,391	2,7148,1949;
	Total	\$335,891,345	3 3,159.271	27,94,800
ı	From this table	it appear.	s that the	total de-
1	crease in the exports, as compared with last			
- 1	year, was \$145.213,105. The decrease of			
	Parton was			

No one is a friend of the Governme

LETTER FROM TRANKFORT ROOM NO. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, Aug. 30.

pecial Correspondence of the Lettisville Journa

noon. As I entered the Senate Chamber, the first words I heard were "Wild Cat Scalps, an I I found that Senator Bryant, of Boyl vas moving a reconsideration of the which the bounties were repealed. I supposed here would be the usual display of zoolo bility, and conversance with Goldsmith Animated Nature, but I was disappointed. The Senate refused to reconsider, and the itleman from Boyle has according to Jule er being Lieut, Governor of Kentucky. f the bill to raise a' State force of ten thou

He contended that while the Federal forces ha and on the Chattanooga, it was necessary event the invasion of guerrilla parties, by aving a State army which may be easily pu motion, and afford protection to endangered alities. The expenses attending upon it are othing compared with the sense of security will afford, though it will not cost as mus has been estimated. There are guns enough eved the old Springfield musket was the very est that could be used; true, it did not have a long range but it was long enough to be effective, if there was bravery enough behind t to load, aim and fire it. The Secator intauced the effective services of the Home Buards, of his county at Mount Sterling, who

Senator Melliury was opposed to the bill, nd pointed out many parts of it which he regarded as defects. He moved, as a substitute be act prepared by the court on military af airs, to re-enact the State Guard law, with uilitia of the State, and stated that if the substitute was not adopted he should vote for the original bill, but he believed the substitute ould render the bill unnecessary. The subitute strikes out the second section of the irst article, of the act of March 6, 1860, and uthority to call into the State service all, or xigencies may require it. Lut the militing of the reserve shall be called into rvice only on occasions of extreme danger. rticle and substitutes that for the organiza ion of the enrolled militia, each county shall e considered a regimental district, or it may be divided by the Inspector General into two remore districts. It adds to the eighth so

tion of the same article that the Governo may order elections to be held in any reg aental districts at such time previou text annual election as he may see fit, officer. has elected to hold their offices as thou ected at the next annual election. It strikes ut the fifteenth section of the second article which, however will be relustated by the louse, as the Senate could not originate i he section being to raise revenue; and sends subdivision three, section one of a icle three, by ad ling "for purposes of organiz deneral from placing an inferior over a sup-tor other in the field. It substitutes for subicle, that the Inspector General may appear lso be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel: one Assistant Quartern ieneral who shall be Assistant Combis reon with rank as Majors, and one Assistan It strikes out sections five and six of article

he company organization." In lieu of the

rtment, and strikes out in

In lieu of the twemy-fifth section of the same article the following is substituted:
Existing volunteer or home guard companies having the requisite number of utembris, may become members of the State Guard, with their present organization, on being numbered in and taking the oath berein prescribed. The commanders of such companies shall tender a statement to the county judge of all arms, equipments, and public property in the passession of the company, and of its members, who, if he deem it expedient, shall indose on said statement that it is with his sanction that said arms and equipments are held by said county; after which indorsement the property so described shall be charged against such county, and any bonds heretofore given therefor discharged. The statement of arms thus indused, together with the moster-in rull, shall be transmitted to the adjutuant general.

The twenty-sixth section provides that should any existing company having State

ms and other property, fail to become nember of the State Guard, it shall be within the power of the commander-in-chief to disand the company and reclaim the propert ermit Home Guards in isolated position to ght on their own hook. It strikes out that ction which gives the Inspector General the afform of a Lieutenant General. In addition the exemptions from militia service provi ed by the bill, it details those in the militi

ll of Warch 17, 1862, and also the Public rinter with the force necessary to carry o Any one who is conversant with the State nard organization, or will compare these mendments with the Lill creating it to be and in Stanton's Revised Statutes, will see but the bill is now symmetrical, clear, an enry with Irew it to allow Scuator Reed on the table, which was agreed to. Sens or Speed then reported the proposed substi-ne as an original bill from the Committee

The Military Committee reported a bill for ng the compensation of the Adjutant Genera nd Quartermaster General at \$200 per annur scept, when called into active service by th overnor, by entering the call upon the Ex he same pay as officers of a similar grade in he United States army. This bill was also ssed ansuimously, and Senator Grover pri

nto the propriety of reporting a bill creating he office of Soldiers Solicitor, providing for he appointment by the Governor of a suitable erson to present and advocate before the Fovernment the claims of living Kentucky oldiers, and of the heirs and representa-ives of those who have died in the eree; the bill also to provide for the pay ent of said officer either by salary or le fixed per centum on the claims seenred. A motion to reconsider the bill creating a oldiers' Relief Fund was laid on the table which I very much regret, as the families of When the twelve months' volunteers wer TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1802. ruited under the recent call of the Presider We take the following extract from

f the United States, a bounty was offered, a was believed in consonance with the orde ashington despatch of the 27th ult ont Washington. The War Department owever, now refuses to pay, and the soldier e much exasperated at what they regard a reach of faith, and have shown mutinon mpton. To provide for this the Commit n Maitary Attairs have introduced a bill athorizing the Adjutant General to draw upon the Military I and and pay the bounties soking to the I'ed ral Government for repar ment when it should come to understand the affair correctly. Since then, the Adjutan General bas received a satisfactory assurance

The bill amending the Charter of the Instiute for the Feeble Minded, reported by Mr. urnam some time since, was next considered t was amended to make the Commissioner. hold their office by executive nomination and assed. The charges are the reduction of the commissioners from cyclician to tive, and the pupil from \$150 to \$125. It is a source o great gratification that no effort has been made to impair the efficiency of this noble charity. Its quiet and unostentations usefulness has prevented many persons from understanding all the merits of the philanthropic system but as it becomes better known it seeures en

thusiastic friends
lu the House this morning Mr. Underwood offered a resolution reseinding the resolution for adjournment on Monday nutil January and captured one hundred or more rebels, be the (hought the public; business could not be ad captured one number of the strag-ides arresting a large number of the strag-glers from Col. Metealfe's regiment. And this has been done without pay, and in a spirit of Governor could call an extra costs as store. became necessary. The resolution was post

In the discussion of the Senate bill which equires all who solemuize the rite of marage to take au oath of allegiance, Mr. Hell State law of February 3d, 1798, which was i peration, every member, before being author o "take the oath of allegiance to the Com more sufficient securities in the sum of fiv hundred pounds current money, conditioned for the true and degal performance of this Thus the contemplated act is but a return to the old law enacted by our fathers a a tim when the country was happy, united and thoroughly loyal. The bill was read, bu the House refused to have it read a second time by -yeas, 59; nays, 15; it requiring

The House took up Mr. Heady's substitu or Mr. Huston's militia bill, but, on motion of he latter gentleman, it was postponed to take up the Senate bill re-enacting the State Guard w. and to organize the militia of the State The only material amendment was one ar horizing the Government to provide for com issary, and ordunuce, and subsistence ste hen in active service, and, if the public safet, emands it, to seize and press into the service ach things as he may deem requisite; all prop ty thus taken to be valued by two disint

The whole morning was spent in consider ng this bill, and it passed by 66 to 10, and There were nothing of particular public in rest transacted in the Senate this morning

Both Houses' will hold afternoon ses of the Betty Gilmore, which boat arrived from terillas eight hundred and fifty strong, we uly twelve miles back of Uniontown, Kenncky. The Federal Col. Farrar is the com ander at Uniontown. Col. Foster, whos sence on an expedition back of Henderson and excated considerable uneasing ion of Adjutant General and Quartermaster's eturned when the Hetty passed that place

subdivision sixth, after the word Guard in the Tin Time Extended.-Col. Serwell has recived a desputela from Assistant-Adjutantcky has been indefinitely extended, and thu

lis instructions are decidedly creamy.

ain from Bowling Green last evening, in rmed us that John Morgan left Glasgow wit is command on Sunday evening, going i eing Danville and Lexington by way o

The rebel ladies of Nashville prepare e other day a superb dinner for the guer has that they expected there. We hope that aten by Nashville's patriotic defenders.

Let every young lady resolve and pro-laim that she will never more kiss her weetheart till he shall have shown himself, in is country's service worthy of glorious

A Bommastic Proclamation.—A correspondent at Greenslorg, Ky., has sent us a copy of a proclamation made by the reverend rebel of August. Deatherage has been a Cumber and Presbyterian minister in good standing le passed through Glasgow on the 13th o who are now supposed to be attached to John Morgan's brigade. The following is a copy of

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY

August 15th, 1862. Gen. Nelson writes the following to the

thereon.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1.

Eds. Gazette: I read this morning with nauch astonishment your account of the disaster a Richmond, Ky, and your comments thereon it is to be presumed that you desire to furnish your renders with the truth. It is as follows: First—The action was brought on by Gen Manson, who was in command at Richmond grainst up instructions and against the in

The fate of this rebellion, in all human probability, will be decided within two weel I have talked with many rebel prisoners, of cers and men, and all have but one story tell, and that story is: their army is largely the control of the control o

Jackson is unquestionably right. If the ebel army in Vitginia is whipped, the Conhat the benuty will be paid promptly by the federacy is rnined; because it has little or no military strength in reserve, and could not call forth what it has in season to do any good or evil, and because, furthermore, it has to root in the convictious of the Southern of the Southern heart. The Confederacy of Conspiracy to is on military strength alone nd, when its military strength is broken, the and, when its initiary strength it broken, the bloody fabric must sink into rains. Jackson, garly as it would be, it would cost infinitely theretore, is right. If the robel army in more blood and treasure to keep it than it will

n Virginia at least the immediate result will should close the scene. be what all patriots desire, the ultimate result will be the same. The rebellion will be put people of the Northwest are not to be moved

a fixed fact. It is a moral, social, political and physical necessity. They who fight against it fight against destiny. Nothing can be surer The army of the nation in Virginia may be anquished, Washington may fall, Kentucky hay be overrun and subjugated, the North bel power may be recognized by the jealous overnments of the Old World, -all of these ents are possible, though we rejoice in the lief that most of them are barely possible an I that not one of them is probable, yet, llot them should really happen, together with events even more calamitous and improbable than these, the nation would still live, and the rebellion would still be put down. Such might there in the breasts of twenty millions of emen, fired by the sacred necessity of liber-

Twenty millions of freemen battling for the servation of their national existence are wincible. No measure of desperation or rtune in the leaders of the enemy, no degree of imbecility or of mischance in their own erses, sad reverses, may befall them, but their y every principle that can awaken heroism the heart of man, will sweep away the salest reverses, as the supbeams scatter the must succeed. They cannot thil. The perma The ultimate triumph of the nation is inevita

The only question is whether the nation hall triumph now, with the past and the resent sacrifices, or triumph later, with new fices, and it may be immeasurably greate ones. (Int hrethren in Virginia are at this moment straining their best energies to solve his question as we all would have it solved est energies to theirs, and strike with them for the triumph of the country now, remempering, what we cannot forget, that, in striking or our country, we first strike for our "alturs" and our "fires." If there be a Kentuckian and his conntry.

It seems from the despatches of yester ay that on Monday information was received n Philadelphia that the New York Tribune This news is a little too judirect as well as a

has got its desert in a measure at least. From the beginning of this struggie, may from the beginning of the Leginning, the Tribine has thrown its weight in a preponderating degree against the country. The influence of the Tribune as a whole was exerted steadily to bring about an armed collision of the sections and, when that collision seemed about to take place, the Tribune was among the first to ansel the abject surrender of the nationa life. It surpassed in this respect even the im ovember of 1860:

but not for the war the Government is waging but it has never changed its direction. Now, as before the fall of Sumpter, and as throughout the intervening time, the sails of the Trieen apparent to some of the most prominent ated to declare it openly. We may fairly

The adjournment of the General Assem er and necessary step. It could not have been The Capital was defenceless and indefensible, and, at the time of the adjournment, Scott's origade of cavalry was but a few hours dis-ant, pressing on by a route perfectly unobvould have been exposed to the charge of they undoubtedly would have become a laughthe simultaneous removal of the Executiv by a resolution of the General Assembly Great and awful was the obligation of

our fathers to establish this mighty Republic, but far greater and more awful is our obligation to preserve it. If our father had failed. of human liberty, for a noble effort to accor but if we fail, the generations will scor

Mores rod divided the sea, and Jeff

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

According to a despatch from New ouse of Representatives "a series of resoluions favoring an aggressive war, also favoring proclamation to the inhabitants of the orthwestern States offering to guarantee the rivers to their mouths if they will desist from the further prosecution of the war." We sup-pose the doughty little Mississippian intends is resolutions as at once a threat and a tempation to the people of the Northwest, the guaranteeing of the free navigation of the lississippi and the Ohio forming the latter. and the invasion of the Northwest constitu-ting the former. We do not think that either will be regarded as at all potent by the people to whom both are addressed.

The holding of the freedom of the Missis-iqu and the thio by the sufferance of a forign power would be a hoon not worth posing. It would be a badge of dependence, cost to keep the vital and precious right which the people are asked to exchange for the des-So far as we are concerned, accordingly, the question on trial in Virginia is whether the rebellion shall be emished now or whether it shall take a new lease of life and he crushed would prove even more fatal to the invader reafter at a fresh cost of treasure and of than the invasion of Russia by Napoleon blood. This is the sole question; for, no mat- proved. The arrows of death would descend ter what may be the immediate result in Vir-ginia and elsewhere, though we expect that ceasing tempest until capture or annibilation

Foote but wastes his traitorous breath. The ly either threats or temptations. They can be either scared nor coaxed into treason. As tons, but full-grown men; and as to being scared, we have the especial testimony of an astonished confederate of Foote's that they "don't scare worth a damn." Foote evidently may be overrin and subjugated, the North does ut know his men. The people of the Northwest are distinguished alike for courage and for patriotism. No other people in the land surpasses them in either. The Northwest is the great seat of unconditional and nuadulterated love of the Union,—the great hive of soldiers of the Union. The Northwest is incensely and heroically patrintic. And it will never be anything less. It can never be. oote may as well make up his mind to this. He deceives himself. He befools himself. His sham Confederacy has no threat in its arsenal of evils, no temptation in its treasury of blessings, that can swerve that glorious people a bair's-breadth from their devotion to the Un-

In the work of re-establishing the gov-Northwest and the Border are now locked and in hand, and thus they will go through, liviling not, turning not, pausing not, unti 'nder their joint inspiration, the nation will collect its true strength and its whole strength, and make short and brilliant work of the conpiracy. While the rebel leaders are gravel tting the seduction of the Northwest, the forthwest will cut up and crush out the rebelion. Whence, we interpose no objection to these rebel lutrigues. By no meaus. So far as they are earnest, they serve at the same time as a mask for us and as a blind to their

A year ago to-night the confederate roops first invaded Kentucky and landed at lickman. They were Tennesseeans and their but that was a mere cloak to conceal the ultiate designs of the rebels. Columbus was absequently possessed by Gen. Palk, Bowling Green by Gen. Buckner, and Cumberland Gap by Gen. Zollicoffer. We were then wholly unprepared for defence. Then the Legislature placed five millions of dollars at put forth his energies for the public defence, he the disposal of the designated authorities to arm the State. The year has revolved; no armed enemy has been in the State since last March, xcept a few guerillas; ample time has elapse for the most vigorous preparation; but nur condition is almost as lumentably helpless now as it was when the Legislature was startled by the telegraphic announcement from Gen. Grant

that our soil had been invaded this Las been the result of a want of foresight The past is irrevocable; we have to deal with the future. We have to act promptly and with rigor. We must strike such phrases from our rocabulary as indicate a fear that we cannot

itizens to bring in their weapons; such as are eccived, to be receipted and paid for by the state. In this way Kentucky can, it is though ave a force of thirty thousand men, armed highest expectations of the Union men that he great crisis that now threatens the State. He hopes he will confer on the people of his State affections, and it we know James F. Robinson to fail; he will never subject himself to the man, but not adequate to the emergency. He assumed the burdens of the Executive chair, The Government is waging a civilized that the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. The Tribnuc arges a barbarous and the destruction of the Union and the and vigorous policy. We may, with all The Government is waging a civilized war knowing their weight, and he will, Atlas-like for the preservation of the Union and the sustain them. The Legislature must co-opeas the fighting corps, placed on a war tooting and have in charge to put down une are spread for the Gulf of Disunion, and the rebellion and crush the traitors in Kenare swelling with the wind of treason. It is a tucky Ly vigorous action, both in the legislative hails, in the field, and in all the civil depart use as." They shall be expressly charged with the pleasing task of extelling the virernment, if the news in question prove that as we trust it will. In no quarter of the loyal states should flagrant disloyalty be tolerated their good and pacific behavior and ignominates their good and pacific behavior and ignored the ously censure the Government and the military authorities for every irregularity ant, pressing on by a route perfectly unob-structed. But one of three courses was open many dreary months in Southern dungeons such things as "inefficient and simply calen

outmonwealth devise the means of self-pres

word "boldly" is printed instead of "badly." This is undoubtedly the correct version of the ic non-arrival of Sumner and Franklin, i oined Pope at Centerville, however, and ere

Now is the time for active work in the armies are getting covered with cob-webs.

Friday list:

The people of this city and vicinity wer greatly agitated. Friday night, by reports of disaster to Federal arms in a severe hat fought near Richmond, Ky, on Saturday Yesterday, excitement increased into alarm which was intensibed by the heaty departure of Major General Wright and star for Lexington—caused by telegrams from Major General Nelsou that his army had been de feated, and that he was wounded. During the day the news-offices were crowded by excited citizens; but no definite tidings were received until about 8 o'clock in the evening when General Nelsou was brought to the

the history of Ken ncky, 11. Legisla ur

when General Nelson was brought to the city; a number of inglives from Rudman arrived by the same train. After counties inquiries, we collected a consistent an intelligent history of the engagement. In substantial facts are that the Federal army, constanting of the Nines, Eith Olderommanded by Col. McMillan, the Twelfill undman. Col. Link; 16th Indiana, Colone Korf, (of Cincinnain, part of the —th in diana, Major Morrison, 60th Indiana, Colone Korf, (of Cincinnain, part of the —th in diana; 18th Kentucky Colonil Warnen Mercaffe's regiment, and a squadron of Mandy Kentucky Cavalry, and nine held preses, under the command of Brig. General Crutza, attack ed a column of diaciplined rebels under command of General Kirby Smith, at Rogers ville, (about four miles beyond Richmonl on Saturday morning, and after a severe but the, lasting from about six o'clock in the morning until five or six in the evening, on army was utterly defeated, with a heavy in of casnalities, and loss of eight field pieces. The defeat was total, ending in a panic an disgraceful flight. General Manson, who wait no ommand, was tot seen after the engagement, and is probably a captive. Col. Warner of the 18th Kentucky, is reported mortally wounded; Lieut, Col. Landram of the same regiment (who fought so gallantly at Cynthiana). Staff, were captured. The particulars of the battly afternoon (Angust C), A. A. G. br Irwin, Medical Inspector, U. S. A., and Llean Wickliffe Cooper, A. D. C. of General Nelson's Staff, were captured. The particulars of the battly afternoon (Angust C) the Union cavalry pickets, under command of Colonel Metafile and Minuly, were driven in tous the foot of Bay Hull tous team or twelve modes onto the Rottle and Minuly, were driven in tous the foot of Bay Hull tous team or twelve modes onto the Rottle and Minuly, were driven in tous the foot of Bay Hull tous few or twelve modes on possession, the advantage of the hight being decidedly in our favor. Gen. Manson the mode in the name of the commy and be passed some twelve or fourte

turn, he ran foul of some rebel pickets, and skirmished with them, but finally withdrew and returned to camp.

Between five and six o clock in the morning, Gen. Manson moved a mile or twn below Rogersville with two regiments, three field pieces and a coffee-mil gita, driving in the enemy's cavaliry pickets, which were posted in the woods in the right of the road. A considerable body of cavalry was now discovered retreating, and Cen. Manson brought his guns to bear apon them, surpediting their flight soon afterwards a battery, apparently about in mile distant, replied, and a sharp artiflery fight ensued, in which the practice was excellent both sides being compelled to shift positive frequently. Our guns were managed by artiflery officers from Gen. G. W. Morgan's army who had been home on finicuph, and bean unable to return to their post, had been orders to this special duty by Maj. Gen. Lew Walkeduring his brief command in Kentucky. Mean time tien. Manson had formed bit two regiments in line of battle in the right and left of the theod. The remander of the division was ordered up and formed on the right and left of the fine-the left in a hollow resting on a cival field and woods. The line had scarrely becomed when the pickets on the left reportite enemy advancing in force. Sharp firm was heard in that direction, and the shumsers on the left were soon warmly engage. Not long afterwards the enemy were dried back, the fighting being in our New Formed was heard in that direction, and the shumser of the fighting being in our New Formed was heard in that direction and for the three portion of the fighting being in our New Formed was heard in that direction and the tother incommand of skirmishers reported that he was himpressed, and asked for reinforcements. Be

ocomplish the rescue of Kentucky.
One proposition in this emergency

vigor with which they were resisted by War ner's regiment and two pieces playing upor them with causair at short range, they suc-ceeded in turning our flank and throwing ou men into confusion. Cot. Warner was din-gerously—it is said mortally—wounded in the light, and his regiment last heavily. The mer seemed panic-stricken, and the enemy, pressing hard upon them, punished them severely acros the open fields.

It was now about two o'clock, and wha was left of the column—somewhere about 3,000 men—were pushing rapidly towar.

Major Clay. He arrived in this city less uight, and is a guest of Lanz. Anderson, Esq. His wound will not combine him to he room longer than a fortnight probably.

No person could form an e-timate last night of our losses, but they were undoubtedly very severe. There were all sorts of rumors about great numbers wounded, killed, and prisoners, but they then the time for active work in the We fear that the tents of some of our less are getting covered with cob-webs.

THE REVERSE NEAR RICHMOND KY.

We find in the Cincinnati Ummere 1 of
Monday the following details of the 1 deral
revers near Richmond, Madic a rounty n

Friday last:

The enemy followed of reverse of the rounty o

the o clock. Some of their rama, y man if we'd an one ber of them.

The troops generally belay it remarks y we'd for nuterly raw levina, a in it of all accounts, the Shry-ainth Indiana cover itself all over with gory.

While the battle was pproaching R c. mond the Union people his me were restire and during the atternoon min-of them Bed in himsy-some to the country northwise of the classification, others to Louisiana, and gut to a number to this city.

Their ports that the chemic were '0 of attending a consider when the form of the word to this city.

The ports that the chemic were '1 of attending a consideral who can be a supported to the came who arrived in the y last night state that G in Nor y S 1 of the classification of the control of the c

LEGISLATIVE STREAMS - OT 1 - FR MO

met yesterday in the commercia, capital of the State. The arrangements made r the reception of the two branches, tho __ necurily harried, were much more co form is than might have been anticips ed. The Senate occupied the Chancery Court room, and the House the Current Cour' room. It produced a strange impress n a first to see o many familiar faces in un amiliar places, and eakers, member ufficers, and pages seemed of place; but when the forms o er lacked somewhat he par amen ry dignity which to a tached to the o i halls at Frank rt, st... the routize o' business wen' na so masothly as to enforce is truth of the remark, that a representawe government is the only perpetual motion wer invented. We were struck with this when Mr. Owings In the course of debate, poke of what had ocen done "to this livuse" a few days mace; the governmen a. son. is ex-taled from its mere body the State Capital and wasted where all its functions, executive, lag-islative, and judicial, are performed precisely sthey were before-and the bean .fu. c

machinery moves on in perfect harmony.

The indications presented restorday do not allow us to judge the feeling of the Legislature as to the duration of its season. The House efused to dispense with the rules or the re-eption of a private bill, by a rote of 35 to 33, which was a majority vo e though not the requisite two thirds, but Mr. Alien offered a int resolution rescinding the action of the lution passed early in the section, which onfined business to matters of gen ral mpor ages, and also providing for an adournment without day, instead of any further recess.
The action of the Legisla re up a these propositions will defin, y deteconnection with this Mr. Huston has m + 4 a joint committee to inquire what further leg-ulation is necessary and Meers, Un erwood Harney, and Allen have been appointed on behalf of the House. The Senate w. dunbtless adopt this to-day, and then the commettee

ooth standing and select, w . move in the Mr. Wolfe, in pr sen' g' e reagra no' Col. W. P. Boone as a member notice E moved its refer are to PC ee on Pr.ve-lieges and Elections first purpo factortaining whether it parols given y has Colonel to Morgan cond to we the performance of bis duties as a terminal r Mr. which took the occasion to pay a l.g. and desert decomplement to Col. Boons and trusted as e Legislature would have the benefit of his now entailed upon them.

Mr. Humon sugg med, t Lif in T 4322 2 as received, the e could be no not a pout ret re, would be to withd comm dopted the sugges. ative duti s of a direargel .son ne each ul process to whi n every enactments subfrom hall-past one two in or realized in opportunity f rine (mm. ees to m. mre onsiderat in and a royal of members

f the rebels entered Lexington car v protecting moining on the Richmond read, and they were coming in on the Tate's Check read and.
All the Check rement stores have in any removed, except some of tents, by keen, and afety. Col. Warner is a R. mord a prin-n r, and was not dead o Munday 2.00 d last week, is not consi red in a dangerous exangua, every car ha n removed. Our aformant, who left at halt-past ax, 20,5 ratz s flutory had not ben be a burned.

HEADOWANTE OF THE ABOVE. A LOCAL TO THE ABOVE. A LOCAL THE AB

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THE SDAY SEPTEMBER 4 1862 In f, in the agantic duel between Wash R hmond now going on ala, the loyal army is victorious, the war is have not committed under circumstances of

i n t c ded and it may be only begun, for it Not al ne every loval man, there every lover of the blessings which ra devoutly that the loval arms may be vie orious, and in a | feasible modes work carnesti to promote the end. Men of the nation r levies to the battle-field, and your

There is a general call on the part f v | of promotions from the ranks. We have ething of this, it is true, in our army I twe ught t have had more. We must ha future, if we would have an army of We agree fully with the Philadelphia In-

o rer on this head. In the inflexible rule of he French service-palman que meruit fera we When Napoleon's soldiers could poin most of their Captains and Colonels, to Soult, Marat, and Nev, to their great Comman der himself, as having risen from the ranks, they had an incentive to application in the ca p and bravery on the field, more than sufa tent to induce the most strenuous exertions less exposure." When each private feels that a few hours' brave endurance and lant performance of duty in battle may win a commission and open the an unlimited ascent, his cars are deaf to the sound of whistling e and shricking shells, and his eyes are baind to scenes of death and horror. In our ned largely of educated men, with tion some for the highest, there is no reason need. Let it be universally understood rit in the ranks and merit alone will secure promotion, and, with a people like ours ady to engage in any enterprise, however hazardous, and incur my danger, howr great, that promises advancement, there will be little difficulty in filling requisit tor additional recruits. And, whilst all honor is due to him who, without thought of himself, shoulders his musket at his country's call, we one who is at the same time desirous to gratify

altogether to recognize and act apon this docs M. and Malvern Hill brought sorro to many bonscholds, to others it brought joy the well-carned promotion of relatives and fri ads who had passed with honor through heir fiery ordeals. We may point to the re led veteran Sumner as assurance that e s no obstacle in the way of the private olders reaching even the baton of a corps In many of our regiments we have one of them, Rush a Lancers, we have en commissioned to fill lientenancies, mostcant in the Peninsular campaign, rough all the privations of which it has The sounds of vigorous, energetic ore the thundering echoes of the actual re than in the just, many brave men now n years of peace, which will amply repay see to I that it does its full share toward real-

LEGISLATIVE SURMARY.-Thesday withe he first session of the General Assembly of re for the first time assembled under of martial law. The militar matten of Gen Wright, however, has and no ther have ets nor sabres controlled the aves We must regard the enforcement o

In the H se vesterday morning a very inte Allen. Taylor. and others, participa- and hamlet, who daily render themselves ted. All the gentlemen paid high tributes to yau as Mr. Barnam regarded the Home the regular armies as Sunday schools do to the the h Mr Clay was for opening the Home Guest persons of all ages; he would place They are too anxious to avoid wounding the fer to record his vote for a general conscription

the present emergency of the country. zation in the State. We have passed laws authorizing the Governor to call devils with him, and there is no such thing as laws authorizing the Governor to call devils with him, and there is no such thing as out all the militia. and he believed trusting that man afterwards. When Gen. Boyle Governor would act promptly upon ssumed command in Kentucky, the univers Mr. H. was unwilling to pass wish of the loval men of the State was that he any bill which provided simply for home nolice defence. If we defend the State, we defend thronghout the Commonwealth, and make the nation, and there should be no place of trailors feel that this war is waged to put down behind county or home organizations, to avoid policy been commenced which would have to resort to n general draft. Mr. Allen was ment than we were surrounded by volunte a faror of a full home organization. The Legislature was n w a fugitive, our troops battle, because they were not drilled if they had been educated in who lay particular stress upon a traitor's past those schools of the soldier, the Home Guards, who doubts that the disaster at Richmond would never have befallen us, or that business in its ancient halls? We should take a lesson from the Confederates on this subject they have organized all their available men. and when they are drafted they come thus our Home Guard drill will make all our citizens efficient when their active servises are required. God has infused into ttee was passed. It is strongly faragement of Home Guards

ton that invasion must be repelled from the State by every energy and by the use of men was born and raised, and where he expects to and means to the last effort. It places no restr cuon on the power of the Governor be tunt provided by the Constitution to enforce the fathful execution of the laws.

ost Marshals developed the fact that arbitrary, extravagant, and unauthorized charges have been made for making arrests. It was suggested, however, that as these officers derive their an horsty from the Federal Governwith their compensation, and, to investigate this, the bill was referred to the Committee o

ration of the power to enforce the laws. ng the morning Governor Robinson e tered the House and introduced to the reprecentative branch of the Legislature Governo Morton, of Indiana, and said that, "in sent ment, action, and effort, he was with the The members rose semblance of probability, and moreover, to their feet to receive the distinguished vismight of the chief executive officer of reports concerning the whereabouts of the on children has been poured out like water Govern T M rton deserves all the honors which a grateful country can bestow upon sages us in eff rt, he has won a reputation not serve its purpose. of Ba and Cichton, and all others who have been distinguished for superior intelligence

ecret apprehensions may lack in his bosom, to ace the draft, if it come, with a bold and deoffi n y, and public v rtues. fiant manner. There is only one chance is The House amended the Senate bill fixing several that he will be drafted, and, if he the miories of the Adjutant and Quartermaste cape, his reputation for courage will be increased, while at the same time his bodily safety treneral at the same rates as officers of simi lar grades in the Federal army, by reducing will be secured. Even if he is drafted, there the sum to \$1 800 a year. The present incu are many chances that he will never be shot bents of these offices ar discharging their im nt, and many more chances, that, if shot at he won't be hit. The danger of n drafted indiportant d ties with great skill and energy and ought to receive the most liberal compenidual is not a thing serious enough to cry or

has been resolved to adjourn at noon to-day rond Tureday of January. The Hon. R chard A. Buckner having been called We agree on important business connected for whose arrest the name reward will be paid with the defen of the State, the House unan mounty elected Curtis F. Burnam, of men of the Twenty-first, Eighty-third, Ninety-Mad n as Speaker pro tem. This is a conpliment most worthily bestowed apon one of the most talented and useful members of the

Is there then no place left for me?
Wendell Phillips. Yes |-Fort Warren

No set of men that ever lived was mot and "glass-houses" than the rebels are. They out it with an audacity that is ludierous. They do not nilege against the national nuthorities a single act which they themselves ate assault upon our defeuding lines. ountless atrocities which are not even alleged far, we are glad to say, he has been haffled by gainst the national authorities, but in which the valor of our troops. In the three days the rebels habitually indulge. As the Balti- fight of last week, though he has sustained more American says, a fierce outery comes up from Richmond at the hardships comprised in the famous order of General Pope, the rebel chiefs being utterly heedless or forgetful, in making upn case for their dupes and for John corresponding audacity. His line of opera-

Bull of what has happened in their own tions has been removed to a great distance household in oppressing and murdering Amer- from its original base; he has brought with ican citizens because true to the flag of their him few supplies, and the field admits of little Not until the war is ended by the foraging; while, on the other hand, we are onntry. cupation of the rebel territory will the hor- near our base, hold uninterrupted communic bible secrets, as yet barried partially there, be tions, and possess still many men who are completely brought to light, although enough fresh and eager for the field. The chance yet comes out in the revelations of those who, like the heroic Brownlow, have now and then crals possess the necessary sagacity, dash, an scaped, to tell n terrible tale of that "chamber of horrors," the despotism of which sits ike an incubus apon the Capital of Virgiaia.

To show what they were capable of we need

ally quote one of their "Judges," another Jeffries, to the extent of his limited capaciin brutality, drunkenness, and tyrannylumphreys, of Tennessee-lately impeached by the Senate of the United States, and a resent hiding his guilty hend in exile from us State, probably in company with another coursed traitor-Governor Harris. Whilst Humphreys was on the beach under the anspices of the bogus government, his was the bunnl before which the patriotle were dragged; his the sentence which consigned them to untold sorrows and sufferings for no ther crime but being true to that ent, which, as a judge of the United State ort. To show what law he prescribed for l'nion men we propose to quote here from a manifesto put forth when he had things all his own way, and which of course was just, in his view of the case. It occurs in a letter

sundry citizens of Tennessee who had asked of him a definition of treason. He said: Chief Justice Marshall states: "It would operate most mischievously if persons were mitted to remain In a State and not submit to its laws." "This universal law of nations is founded or the public safety and justified by the reason

that he who receives the protection of the laws must obey the laws, a maxim the truth and justice of which has been acknowledged in all ages and nations. Protection demands alle giance: allegiance demands protection. ay "-adds Judge Humphreys--"to those who ast their suffrages against the ordinances of the egislature [the rebel Legislature] that they are no right to remain in the midst of a con rity for the purpose of enabling them to deties of last week have been the bloodiest of the troy those amongst whom they reside, and the

ection of whose laws they enjoy. That was the law as promulgated by a rebe Judge, and of course sanctioned at Richmond have fallen. For the dead there are immortal transported by Jefferson Davis and his gang; and such was the principle acted upon over and over in de-peopling East Tennessee of Unionists. And of loyal women and children will obey, with ret, because the Government, through Gen. a sad alacrity, the call to aid in this work, by Pope, proposes to act in a mild degree upon wn teachings, proposes to send within sphere they are thus coworkers in the good their own lines those who are false to their egiance, lol what a howl is raised, what an of those who prefer themselves to bleed rathe attempt is made to make capital for themselve reparation, that we hear on all sides, and as if suffering ander before unheard of oppres

The truth is, the Government need rely upo ut one argument in dealing with them: the argument of force. Men who see no crime in ttempting to destroy the best Government or earth are unite incapable of discriminating rightly in regard to anything; to truth or jusice connected with this quarrel. No crime from marder and robbery to the lowest wiekedness known-but has found with them delenders; whilst for the first time almost in the history of the world, treachery and its practice is reduced to a science, as they scoff at all sincerity and honesty in attempting to carry out to success their vile schemes. They must be soundly whipped, and argued with afterwards, when they will be in a better spirit to comprehend the right.

would tighten the reins upon the secessi-

rebellion. But no sooner had a course of

developed the determination of the Govern

ndvisers, professed Union men, who are al-

tion, and "the danger of our Governm

to some boy, to encourage his enlist

Confederate troops, he is now very sorry and

dile tears will whine and say this is where be

live, and he wants to do what is right; such

a traitor is regarded as "a good fellow" in the estimation of the milk-and-water Union men,

and, as things have been managed, is in no sor

of danger whaterer. This ought not to be.

The selfish ought to be made to feel that the

safe side is on the side of the Government,

and this can be done only by dealing

to make itself felt and respected. There is no evading this duty, and the more speedy its

execution the more assured will be the resto

The report from Cincinnati, published

our telegraphic columns yesterday, that the

miles distant, twenty or thirty thousand

rong, is no doubt a false report. It has no

consistent with later and more authenti

t Boyd's Station at the time mentioned, but

nothing more. Such detachments will doubt

ess be sent forth in all directions, in order,

ossible to divert and distract the gathering

nen. We advise every man, no

more dangerous than that of a soldier.

rtillery, the Third bat

cillery, and the Fourth United Sta There are several hundred names in the list.

ARMY ABSENTERS. General Pope fulfils hi

romise of advertising the names of absentoes rom the army, whom he styles deserters, and

red periments of New

A detachment of horse mny have been

emy was at Boyd's Station thirty-nine

mitent, and with the mixture of a few croco-

ways ready to talk about "military usurpa-

The more vigorons enforcement of the Wendell Phillips said this very recently i laws amongst us is a pressing necessity eston. Utterances more treasonable rred on the subject of forming Rebels in arms do not constitute the sole danmore malignant in their treason have not falles of Heme Guards, in which Messrs. | ger to Kentucky; we have loud-mouthed rnment have for permitting Phillips to rut amenable to the laws for seditious language arge while arresting and imprisouing, justly discouragement of enlistments, and thre ings to resist Federal and State taxation nischievons traitors? There are others, too, who assume to honor of Morgan's rebel cavalry made their appear ance in Columbia, Adair county, on Monda whose speeches and conversation is all wrong. feelings of traitors in Kentucky; they want Inst, taking the citizens completely by surprise to do nothing to exasperate their friends on 'the the hotel when the advance rode up, was reco other side" or "the opposite party, and wish to be "conciliatory." Such men know nothing about secession. When the devil of secession nized by them, and a furious assault was me nnon him, the rascals hoping that they would ever, thanks to his gallantry and ingenuity

> the rebels sought to kill his son, at whom the ired no less than six ineffectual shots. The Washington correspondent of incinnati paper states that the President, few evenings ngo, said of a very distinguished military officer, "lle is a skilful, scientific, and prave General, but he has one fault, he ean't embrace his opportunities." edly this fault attaches to more than one o than one of the Departments.

Failing in their attempt to capture the Colo

We learn that an attempt was made b ing converted into a military despotism," and party of eighteen Nelson county rebels to capture the Hon. Aaron Hardin at Greensburg espectability, high position and reputation for bonesty and integrity. These arguments should not be allowed to have any influence on the trial to bear him to John Morgan, whose forces of a traitor when he is arraigned to decide they were in the act of joining. Not findin whether he ought to exercise the rights of citizenship, or has forfeited them. Just such management as we have seen in Sonthern Ken-this.

Mr. Hardin at Greensburg, they fled precipilitately, and have no doubt joined Morgan ere this.

The report that Gen. McClellan ha tneky has indicated to the weakened Union men that the side against government was the safe side. If a man has been arrested, and again been reinstated as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Virginia was received in our demonstrations, which show that he has wor the hearts of every Kentuckian that spirit of ment in the rebel army, and taken the confidence of the people, and that they be between which constitutes the germ of the all the part which he could while look upon him as the man to successfully opthe rebels were in power under their Provi- pose the rebel armies now before Washington onal Government, or supported by invading

MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS .- We learn from ar xcellent source that John Morgan's cavalry, o the number of two thousand men, were a Despatches from Morgan to Kirby Smith which were seized near Lebanon, disclose Morgan's intention to unite his forces with those of Smith at Lexington or in that vicinit One of the new iron elnds building by

the Navy Department is to be called the Shan rock. Let us have the Rose and the Thist also, as a compliment to the adopted citizen: rom the three divisions of Great Britain wh feel that there is a power in the Government have so nobly devoted themselves to the defence of the Union. "Give us the right men in the right

places," our neighbor of the Democrat ex-claims, "and there is no danger of the result." ies: the game of sticking round men in e-cornered holes is visibly played out. It is a losing game at all times: but it is a ruin s one in times of public peril. The loyal army now battling in Vir

rinja represents the cause not only of Ameri an nationality but of human rights and of The cause is invincible and irre istible. It cannot be conquered and it mus epresentative does or not. s put a tremendous check on travel. Thou

ands of very chivalric young men wer

poking their way to Capada and Europe. Th

retary for damages. ska na what we suppose our hend is worth Well, John Morgan, his friends say has offered two hundred thousand dollars for it, bu the offer hasn't brought him the much-desiderated article.

The rebels pretend that they set fire to and blew up the Arkansas themselves. Ac- gations of the Southern Rights men of Kencording to their own account, they have now criticed three rams as burnt offerings to their party. Such according to their own doctrit

The people of the rule! cities poin North.

seventh, One Hundred and Fourth, and One Hundred and Fifth New York regiments; the cannot or should not be maintained, discour-Sixteenth independent New York battery; the Second and Fourth regiments of New York ages enlistments and should be sent to a ments of New York military prison.

The wife of a tooth for a tooth would consider the many drag her into secession of the work againt us in our fight with the rebels, ing into secession of her own free will, they ednames in the list.

To they have less need of each than we have.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.

Earnest, energetic, unrelenting decision

posable torce for one grand, final, and desper-

nestness. They must keep on the offensive

tage, and must not allow any success, how

if they can; they must follow up every ad

ever flattering, to relax their arms or arr

The appointment of General McClelle

der all the elecunistances a glorious vindien

Now that, in spite of the calumny of zealot

the first soldier of the country, if not the first soldier of the world, is succe more at the head

of the army, the nation may well breathe freer.

The change is not only a guarantee of safety bu

why General McClellan ever ceased for a mo-

ment to be at the head of our forces in Vir-

rinia, or how many of our mischances in that

field have arisen from his retirement; il is

enough for the present to know that he is again in the station which belongs to him by

the sovereign claim of genius and of character

and that he reassumes It amidst the joint ap-

We believe there have been in the recen

LINT AND BANDAGES WANTED .- There wi

more remains behind! Many, many thousands

furnishing lint and bandages. In their own

than that their country should perish.

cause. It is given them to staunch the wounds

A brave Western Colonel recent

this Government and what safety remains for

our homes; what honors in our history?

rote a congratulatory letter to a newly comissioned officer, in which he said—"Itestro

ture are anarchy, self-contempt, and foreign

scorn. Rather dare all now, preserve the Gov

rnment, vindicate its strength, and the r

with such assured dignity and firmne

through all the coming centuries that no for

Davis is perfectly satisfied with his su-

resses. They are greater than he anticipated-ar greater; and, if he can possibly that upon them and a few more, England will, as shanght to, recognize the Southern Confeder

an armed hand against her.

public passed through this crisis will stand

fighting no blunders that he cannot redeem,-

plause of the army and the nation.

and of the railing of madcaps and charlatans

to round off its glory; yet these it has.

nuspicious?

w required. The crisis is imminent. A

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS PARTY OF KENTUCKY he New York Post says, the enemy who was lately beleaguered in his own capital is at this hat, in the present juncture of Kentucky moment in the presence of our capital. He has brought together probably his entire disembers of this party, judged purely by their own doctrine as interpreted and applied their own expounders? This question is worth may at least silence those in whom it fails to aken the late remorse of potriotism.

One of the most authoritative expounders e Southern Rights doctrine is Jas. M. Mason f Virginia, now a rebel Commissioner London. Mr. Mason, writing to the Editor of he Winchester Virginian pending the se sion canvass in Virginia, said

The question has been frequently put to that position will Virginia occupy, had cordinance of secession be rejected by aple at the approaching election? And equency of the question may be an exrequency of the question may be an excess or giving publicity to the answer. The orbinance of secession withdrew the state of Virginia from the Union, with all the tions, and possess still many men who are

State of Virginia from the Union, with all the consequences resulting from the separation. It annulled the Constitution and the laws of the United States within the limits of this State, and absolved the citizens of Virginia from all obligations of obedience to them. Hence it follows, if this ordinance be rejected by the people, the State of Virginia will remain in the Union, and the people of the State will remain bound by the Constitution of the United States, and obedience to the Government and the laws of the United States will be fully and rightfully enforced ngainst them. their movements. In the darkest hours of dis aster and defeat, activity has saved the day, and what may it not do when the fortune i

them.

It follows of course that in the war now carried on by the Government of the United States against the seceding States, Virginia must immediately change sudes, and, under the orders of that Government, turn her arms against her Southern susters.

From this there can be no escape. As a member of the Union, all her resources of men and money will be at once at the command of the Government of the Union. the command of the army of Virginia is untion of that most gifted and accomplished sol-dier. It needed not the acclamations of the army, with the echoing plandits of the nation,

Kentucky, having not only not seceded but efused with emphasis even to entertain the question of secession, is of course in the condition in which Mr. Mason declared that Virginia would be if she rejected secession, and the people of Kentucky, Sonthern Rights men the llouse—41 to 21. It was intended to proginia would be if she rejected secession, and a presage of victory. In the mingled joy and peril of the hour, we will not stop to inquire and Union men alike, are of course under the obligations which Mr. M. declared the people of Virgin's would be under in the event menoned. That is lo say, Kentucky remains in the Union, and the people of the State remain bound by the Constitution of the United States, and obedience to the Government and the laws of the United States may be fully and rightly enforced against them. Such is the

onclusion in the case deduced from the outhern Rights doctrine by one of the most authoritative of its expounders. And it is impossible to deny that the conclusion is logno reverses that he will not speedily turn back in a tide of triumph. Such assnredly is our ally deduced. It is a fair and necessary c "From this," in the language of Mr Mason himself, "there can be no escape." e plenty of employment, in response to the svitation of the Surgeon General, for all loyal Another authoritative expounder of the women and children, in supplying lint and outhern Rights doctrine is John C. Breckinndages for our wounded soldiers. The batridge, of Kentucky, now a rebel in arms, and thus a traitor to his own avowed convictions war, and among the bloodiest on record; and as well as to his country and his state. Mr

Breckinridge, in his speech before the Legis

lature of Kentucky in the spring of 1861 Mr. Speaker, I hope it will not be co Mr. Speaker, I hope it will not be considered disrespectful for me to make one additional observation. I am sure all will agree that whatever Kentucky ahalt do in relution to this important question ought to be done by the expression of a decisive majority of her people. Here she is, and her purpose should be it just expression of a clear, unmistakable decisive majority of the people of the State On a question so momentous as this, affecting her future destiny, a majority of a few hundreds or a thousand or two of her people on way or the other might become a subject o controversy or dispute. It might he said we —we have been deprived of the expression deliberate will of the State. Thereion I hold that her action should be the action the past is the memory of greatness; in the var if the majority should pursue a course op-osed to their views. Let us not think of lat, Mr. Speaker. That should he the last alamity that would afflict a Commonwealth.

The majority of Kentucky, not merely e istinct but an overwhelming majority, has uttered its voice, has uttered it not only one epublic and its fortunes. Kentneky has poken on this point with an explicitness and impressiveness that leave no shadow of prettered in tones of thunder. What is the Rights doctrine as interpreted by Mr. Breckidge? Note Mr. Breckinridge's own r "Her citizens," he declares, "are bonne quiesce." He is in strict accord with

Another accepted and admired expounde of the Southern Rights doctrine is S. B. Buck ner, of Kentucky, now, like his acc Breckiuridge, a triple recreaut in the field. General Buckner, in a General Order addres d by him as Inspector-General of Kentucky to the State Guard a few weeks after the d livery of the speech of Mr. Breckinridge's from which we have just quoted, said:

Whenever you assume the uniform of Kenacky, lay aside the garb of a mere party y lawless violence, but in accordance he Constitution and the laws.

The statesmen of Kentucky have determine the policy of the State. They have determined it deliberately, solemnly, numistaka bly. And her people have ratified it again and again by overpowering majorities. What it is the whole world knows. According to the Southern Rights doctrine as interpreted by General Buckner, what is now the duty of her soldiers and by consequence of her ci zens without regard to party or pursuit? Gen eral lluckner himself answers. "It is the duty of her soldiers," he avows, "to enforce that He agrees strictly with Mr. Maso

nd Mr. Breckinridge. We surely need not go further with our cita ons. We have gone far enough to settle irreversibly the question we propounded. In the present juncture of Kentucky and of the on, the Southern Rights men of the Comonwealth, whether secessionists or not, are udged purely by their own doctrine as inter preted and applied by their own expounders bound "to acquiesce" in the polley she has adopted, to "enforce that policy," and in all things and in good faith to obey "the Govern ment and the laws of the United States." Thus s their daty laid down by the chiefs of the party. We point to the exposition in black and white. Their duty admits of no doubt. Will they per mit? A rebellion is strik ng with deadly intent at the vitals of the Inion. Kentucky, devoted to the Union and believing the rebellion wicked in its motiv and rainous to all human rights and interests in its tendency, has decided to ald in putting t down by arms. Will the Southern Right en of Kentucky "acquiesce" in this deci sion? According to their favorite civil leade

very words. Will they do it? An invading army has entered Kentucky is penetrated to the centre of the State, an arching to its thorough conquest and anb ugation. Kentucky, inspired alike by deve on to the 1 nion, by hostility to the rebe lion, and by the instincts of self-respect and of self-preservation, is, through her lawfu nuthorities, collecting her strength to repel pursue, and destroy the insolent invade Such in this special exigency is her policy Will the Southern Rights men of the St. enforce that policy ! According to their ayorite military leader, it is their "duty

they "are bound to acquiesco." These are his

The Government and the laws of the l'nited tates call on all the citizens of Kentucky t operate faithfully in the suppression of the ellion which menness equally the existence of the state and of the nation. Will the call? According to one of the most authori ntive expounders of their doctrine and their duty under it. If they fall to obey, obdience may be "rightfully cuforced against them." We quote his very language. Will they obey?
Such in the present juncture are the

tneky, as defined by the great lights of the They may be now in a forward state, but the them should be secessionists; but Governo roudly to the long, rank grass in their suggests proof of the astonishing fertility of the thern sell in comparison with the sterile The man, who proclaims that the Union for a siggrous and faithful co-operation in ex pelling the invader pose purpose is to protrate and manacle the fair body of the Com

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. The letter from Hopkinsville which

full and bottomless pit. Yet this is the he ish mission on which the invader has com-Southern Rights men of Kentucky, be y e publish this morning speaks for itself in essionists or not, your duly, purely kindling terms. It will serve to heighten and uthern Rights men, summons you to uslame the stern resolution of the troops now gathering for the work of expulsion and o andard of the Commonwealth and of th 'nion. Even you cannot stand aloof fro We should add that the letter comes fro that glorious banner without self-condemr the hand of one of the first citizens in South-

tion. You cannot oppose it without guilt an infomy the blackest that ever quenched a hi ern Kentucky nan soul. We make no appeal to you. W The following resolution was yesterda imply point to the facts, and to your own do adopted unanimously by the General Assem-bly of Kentucky: ne as interpreted and applied to the facts b our own leaders, and leave you to act and Resolved, That Kentucky hails with delight he restoration of tien, Geo, It. McClellan to the ommand of the Army of Virginia, and resards it as a high token that under his command the war will hereafter be prosecuted with the skill and energy necessary to bring ur accomptability to God and your con We have set your duty in a clear light. perform it, your country will have the adv

knocked down, chained, and hanted into the

age of your fidelity; if you betray and vio

foes. This is our apology for touching up

elation to some pending bills. Satisfacto

ction having been taken, the resolution w

taken up yesterday and amended to make the hour of noon to-day the time for adjourn

n the amendment, the Legislature will as

journ this day, unless some unforseen emi

gency should require a temporary reseind

of the joint resolve. The law authorizing the

court of Appeals to set in this city and the

Soldiers' Relief bill are the only two subject

Mr. Martin's resolution to remove the Car

A bill to encourage enlistments, which pa

tect the property of absent soldiers under ex

cution from sacrifice and to shield their secu

ties by providing that no judgment shall b

dered against them in the absence of the

principals, if they are loval. An act simila

this was rejected a few days since, and i

was thought that this would remove the ver

valid objection that, under the former, in ma

athizers with rebellion, would be

the securities of soldiers. This was in

cases men, known to be uiders of or sym

empted from judgments if they we

to secure the absent soldier enlisted in the ser

securities to those of known loyalty, who re

mained at home attending to their basine

hoped that it would put the loyal security

the same footing with the loval principal.

ever, the absurdity of the bill-it professed

to encourage enlistments by providing that the securities of soldiers, it loyal, should not

he sued. How were attorneys who brought suit, clerks who issued the writ, sheriffs who

erved it, or courts who adjudicated, to tell

when a man was loyal? He thought the

bill, to try every man to see if he was loyal or

ot, or else to shut up all the courts and su-

obody. Mr. Browne, of Washington, re

erence with the judicial functions. Mr. Un-

rly perfected at this late period of the sess

ount of the security, or

o be correct. The proposition is to encourage

ier from judgment, without respect to the

was retrospective or prospective. Sup-

f \$100,000, and he goes \$20 more on a

\$100,000? Thus the door may be opened to

while the courts would be greatly embarrassed

It cannot be perfected on account of two other

objections; one is a constitutional objection

tion provides that exclusive privileges shall be

public services. The soldier may be governed

this exception so far as to be exempt fro

nits, but that principle certainly cannot b

society? Take the case of a loyal ma-

e has to pay to the intermost farthing, al

ough his sole reliance to meet his oblig

ons has been upon the payment of the sol

ow then is he to pay his debts! He is sae

etween creditor and debtor, and thus on

ass is sacrificed to beacht another. The

and show that the Schate was rather bust

arrested on a military warrant some time

change every rebel who has been arrested.

The files of both Houses have been cleared

f all important bills, and the clerks will have

The condition of the finances of Ken

icky at the present juncture, and the way

and means for obtaining the unusual supplie

of the deepest interest and importance. Har-

louse Committee, which constitutes him the

sserted that the banks have plenty of money

Soard created, they were authorized by ve

ious acts to borrow four millions of dollars

5751,000, and consequently yet owes it \$437,

000. Of the four millions, only \$1,795,000 have

of the Military Board have been transferred

These figures look ularmingly large to our ta

payers, but our State must eventually pay he

oportionate share of the entire war debt

ither by direct taxation or by a continuation

of the tax law of the present Congress for

ong series of years. At present, however

all the moneys paid by our State for war pur coses are but temporary loans to support th

overnment in its period of need, and will b

ucky, fortunately, can afford to be liberal a

authority to borrow any sum he may require and there will be no difficulty in obtaining i

We must regard it as fortunate that the bonk

the assistance of the State, for were the

gonds of Kentijeky to be thrown in any birg

mount upon the market the effect would 1

depreciate the value of our old issue-

while the new ones could not be negotiate

except by the payment of a very heavy di-

he Legislature will have no bearing on the

aution which prudence could suggest ha

The Richmond correspondent of the

it Southern ports in a state of forwardness.

ltimate fate, judging from experience, will be

enuously advocate a compromise between

the loyal and the disloyal States. Very well-we have all heard the U.S. Constitution

polen of a thousand times as a compromis

Even If the Government tolerate

ive notion during the recess.

narieston Merenry writes:

downward.

Chancellor of our State Exchequer, recently

of money for carrying on the war, are su

passing the bill.

ificed because he cannot enforce the la

and the other is one of policy. The constitution

ormous frauds upon the rights of citizens

pose a man is security to the amo

garded the proposition as a legislative

at movement would be to bring up another

vice, but limited its provisions in the case

tal of the State from Frankfort to Louise

ment, and, as the Senate afterwards con

which are now unenrolled.

rote of 52 to 14.

ralize the advantage to you

he subject at length or at all.

t, vonr recreancy will be so glaring as half t

ith the skill and energy necessary to bring to a speedy and successful termination. Unquesti nably such are the thoughts and otions of Kentucky. In the wide acclaim aspired by the restoration of General McClel. in, the voice of Kentucky is among the loud-LEGISLATIVE STMMARY.—We were mistak st and clearest. saying that the llouse had adopted the Heaven grant that neither the blunders of thers in the past nor their imbecility in the enate resolution for adjournment yesterda it was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Chain order to see how the Senate would act i

thre may prevent him from so rede

his confidence that detraction herself shall wn it just. Our beloved country, already for m an an entire year involved in the most des erate struggle of modern times, is now pas-ng through a most eventful period.

This period began with the Six Days before It continued with the awful and sanguina oulse of the enemy at Malvern Hill.

Its next stage was the combination of the ree divisions of the Army of Virginia under stern but triumphant conflict with Jackon at Cedar Mountain. was, on motion of Mr. Cleveland, tabled by The next was the timely and completely ecessful evacuation of the Peninsula, under

over of Pope's manuserves, and Pope's conderfully fortunate retreat before the om Richmond. The next was the almost simultan val of l'ope's army at Manassas, and of Mc

The next was the fearful and fluctuating niggle between Pope and the entire reb my in the vicinity of Manassas, beginning rsday of last week, and conti with alternate victories and reverses, until the rival of McClellan's advance divisions

The next was of course the gradual ma of the two opposing armies, accompanied, as vas to have been expected, by almost inces-ant fighting. The rebels having mussed first, and acting like the good citizens. It was our forces have continued to fall back with ome necessary losses in so doing. The next was the further and nearly co lete massing of our own forces on Wednes

lay, between Fairfax and Alexandria. Meanwhile, the work which we annou ix weeks ago would be speedily undertaker reconquering Kentucky and Tennessee, ha een actively begun, and so far, it must be ad itted, desperately prosecuted. It is now manifest that we are at or no

he aeme of the period. We have, as yet, no official bulletin of th sult upon the l'otomac for the simple reaso that the result has not yet been effected. So far from the army of the Potomac ha ug been defeated and routed, as some excite l absurd reporters would have us belie ve have the best reasons for believing that ery large part of that army has not at a

en brought into action. We nevertheless feel that a critical co lict is now going on, and that we shall soo e alde to announce results that will illum nate the land, and confirm the confidence

True, the situation is unprec count of a friend who volunteers, does that relieve him from his responsibility for the ragic and thrilling, but we are no longer iny doubt that the successful combination 'ope and McClellan, and the placing of Mc 'lellan at the head of the combined force nstitute a turning symptom of the war nd is prophetic of the slowly but surely re urning convalescence and complete recover

and restoration of our afflicted country. LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.-At noon vest day the Legislature adjourned, in pursuance the laws, was completed. The routine of last day of a session is generally ull and nuinterestone, but we refer our readvill show what was done. Mr. Barnam, the ourning that body, addressed his fellow mem

"On the 14th day of August last you wer imoned to the State Capital by the procl stion of the then Governor of Kentucky eguments were all convincing to the llouse, Faithful to duty, you obeyed the call. Steadi y pursuing your obligations to the Common-Ith and the nation, you have labored ear estly for the passage of such laws as are re- of a million dollars in their value. Mr. Rousseau offered a resolution culling pon the Governor to effect the exchange of William O. Newman, of Metcalfe county, who Government. Since you met, a great civil revolution has occurred. You have as made prisoner by John Morgan, while his freebooter has agreed to exchange him now an Executive whose whole heart. or Jacob llustetter, of Lexington, who was

like your own, is devoted to the weal of the Commonwealth, the Constitution of the Mules.... nce, and is now in some Northern prison. Republic, and the preservation of the liberties The resolution was rejected, 38 to 20, on the rounds that a resolution embodying all its of the people. Meanwhile, a grand army of sential features had already been passed, and rebels have entered the State for conquest and subjugation. Clouds overlang the State. is one offers an inducement for Morgan to Wretched jackalls follow in the wake of apture our nou-combatant citizens in order to the advancing lion, but let us not de spair. To doubt the final crushing out this causeless, wicked, and fiendish rebellion would be to doubt the courage and integrity he journals written up by the proposed hour of man and the just omnipotence of heaver folds are written the mottos of the reguldir, eam in triumph over all the borders untry." After thanking the llouse for the cupation of the Speaker's Chair, and wishison Taylor, Esq., the able chalrman of the ng the members a safe return to their homes,

pronounced the final order, and declared the llouse adjourned till the second Tuesday in January, 1862. which generally they were anxious to loan to the State, and that the supply of money in pri-A PULL TOGETHER AND A STRONG PULL. The St. Louis Republican sams up the duty of loyal men in terms which all loyal men vate hands was larger than ever before. When our State was first invaded, and the Military will appland. "It is," our contemporary says, "to concentrate the popular sentiment upon a ngle issue-that of the Union and the Con-They used that authority so fur as to obtain tution, which is the President's platform in \$1,188,000 for militury purposes, and the banks orid \$607,000, which was Kentucky's quota of he direct tax. Of the first sum the Federal physical and not mere ink and paper blows-Government has reimbursed to the State attack, pursue, and destroy the enemy with minic bullets, and not the "paper bullets of the cen borrowed, which leaves \$2,205,000 of the original military fund subject to the use Greeley, but with the canons of Parrott, Dullgren, and Rodney-and glorious success will crown our exertions. Let there be a complete union of Union men on the sole atform of the Union and the Constitution o the same wise purpose speaks the Boston ost. "Unity among loyal men, as in the e nable labarum for a restored national au hority. If private letters from whole-souled catriots-if the warmest personal greetings om into whose hearts bent for country-if tho strongest assurances from representatives of all parties—if such are sound data on which

o the extension of that time. The Legisla-ure has invested the Governor with ample base opinion, then we should say that, since he Full of Sumpter, there has not been in this ourmunity a more auspicious day. We my auspicious, because us, what tends n divided North is ruinous, so what ndications that puldic sentiment is crysparamount and momentous fact, that the miliary question makes the single practical issue efore the country at this time. In properey do their whole duty to their age. These re the sentiments and these the counsels to een adopted for disembarrassing the execunited strength, are the two things needed; and to secure these all minor things should be cast promptly aside. Let us have a pull to-"Our navy lifts its head again. We hear of sundry iron-clads gether, and a strong pull, and the pull will not

need to be a long one. Louisville on a war footing is as selfssessed as she ever was on a footing of the epest peace. The calinness of determinaon and of conscious strength pervades her reets and sits upon the brows of her people. she is fully but tranquilly alive to the sitnaion and thoroughly resolved to continue aster of it.

Wendell Phillips's treasonable speeches i BO. The country has an undoubted right to Boston, why do the people? Are there n se service of every able bodied citizen for its the service of every ante poqued closes the draft had left Sne defence. It is upon this principle that the draft Frankfort. hens in Boston that la, rotten eggs for emer

gallantly and becomingly.

The following mendacions and flipclamation has been issued by Kirby smith, the rebel leader of the invaders of our

KENTUCKIANS The army of the Confederate States ha hand.

Let no one make you believe we come as avaders, to coerce your will, or to exercise outrol over your soil. Far from it. The principle we maintain is, that government derives its just powers from the consent of the

I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in or I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in or-der that the property of citizens and non-com-batants may be protected. I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for. Kentuckinne—We come not as invaders, but liberators. We invoke the spirit of your res-olutions of 1798. We come to arouse you from the lethargy which ensbrouds your free thought, and forebodes the political death of your State.

our state.

We come to test the truth of what we believe
be a foul aspersion, that Kentnekianillingly join the attempt to subjugate us
at to deprive us of our property, our liberty
ad our dearest rights.

r dearest rights.
ome to strike off the chains which ar riveted upon you. We call upon you to unite your arms, and join with us in hurling back from our fair and sunny plains the Northern horses who would deprive us of our liberty, that they may enjoy our substance.

Are we decreved? Pan you treat us as enemies? Our hearts answer Not KIRBY SMITH,

Major General C. S. A.

Smith says his principle is that goverderives its just powers from the consent of th governed, and yet he wishes to force a govern ment upon the people of Kentucky who have thrice rejected it. He offers to pay for what he steals, yet he will give nothing but worth less Confederate scrip. He says he comes not as an invader; then in the name of Heaven Pope, his advance toward Richmond, and why is he here, and who asked him to come? We have complained of no chains, and have called upon him to strike off or unrivet none But the truth peeps out when he calls upon us to join the Confederacy and aid in hurling back the Federal lorces. He wants us as allie in treason, and, if we will not volunteer, he will re avalanche of the rebel army upon him

Kentucky can and will treat you as enemies the most fiendish of enemies; and when you hearts suggest to you that our State will ever join hands with those who are trying to over throw the government, the wish is but the Lither to the thought.

THE REBELS MAKE A FORAY PON BIGDAY

NO SHELBYVILLE .- A number of reliable gen tlemen arrived in this city last evening from Bagdad, a station 12 miles this side of Frankfort, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, having left that place at ten o'clock yesterday morning. We learn from these gentlemen that four hundred and fifty rebel cavalry, nuder command of Col. Scott, arrived at Bagdad on Thursday, and spent several hours there. They were received very cordially by the rebel sympathizers there, and were most hospitably entertained by them. Among those who were prominent in showing them attentions were Jumes Johnson, Charles W. Lawson, Harvey Rohannon, James Bohannon (the preacher), and J. R. Hanshrough. The object of the rebels in visiting Bagdad was to intercept the train from this city and obtain news, but in this attempt they failed, nud they passed their time in the vicinity in horse-swapping, exchanging jaded horses for fresh ones. They proceeded to 'Squire Magruder's, three and a half miles from Shelby ville and seven miles from Bagdad. They were not very well armed, and had with them four ing that they might occasion him much trouble before he could get them safely into Rich lagdad, a station 12 miles this side of Franknot very well armed, and had with them four ountain howitzers, with which they shelled mountain howitzers, with which they shelled dations early on Thesday evening, it appears from their position at Squire Magrader's, who retreated. By order of General Jackson, a force of cavalry was sent round was ordered to charge them through Shelbyille. The charge and the order to cut off the ebel retreat were not successfully executed, owever, and all hat two of the party escaped. They, after firing upon and wounding a Lieuenant of Col. Williams's Pennsylvania cavalry, were captured by the Lieutenant alone, who brought them back into the Federal lines.

at Bagdad and in the vicinity of Shelbyville, and it would have required but a small force and but little effort to capture the entire command. They made their way back to Frankfort, however. and it will be profitable to inquire into the efmry at the State Capital. All the business fects it has produced upon our local and State interests. The Anditor's Report for the year over the preceding year of 14,757 acres of land subject to taxation in Jefferson county, valued at an average of \$43 75 per acre, and yet th entire increased valuation was but \$231,863 when at the average of the preceding year i would have amounted to about \$662,000. In town lots the number decreased 22, while the value decreased \$2,411,038. There was an in rease of 2,089 in the number of slaves, but lecrease of over half a million dollars in their aggregate value. So, too, while the decrease in the number of stores was but 20 there was a decrease of nearly three-quarte

to be exceedingly nervous during their stay

quired by the necessities of the State and the depressing effects and decreases of valuation late laws and requisitions of the Federal are exhibited throughout the State, as this table are exhibited throughout the State, as this tak will show : DECREASE FOR TAXATIO

> Total decrease in valuation erty occured before Kentucky was invaded war, and it will be well for those who sympo thize with the rebellion to consider how muc greater the decrease will be during the presen I fought manfully, and now die fearless. The old flag will triumph yet. The soldiers will gild its folds, polluted by imbecility and

These, according to the Washington des

patches, are the words of the gallant Colonel Brodhead, of the First Michigan Cavalry, in the letter, all stained with blood, which h wrote while dying near the field of battle What a fearful impeachment to go up lleaven against the imbeciles whom it arraigns!

Surely, surely, the responsible authorities moved by appeals like this, must now, with remorseless energy, expel "imbecility" from the places it fills, and which it employs in conthis crisis—and take in nothing else to divide and distract our efforts. Then let us strike and to sacrifice its noblest defenders. The authorities must do this, or they themselve will be held accountable, and justly. An im becile in place may work as much evil as a brain "-prosecute vigorous war, not with the traitor or even more than a traitor; but the functional canons of Phillips, Garrison, and guilt of his acts rests chiefly or alone on those. nim to remain. Imbecility is not a crime, but in times such as these the toleration of lmbe cility is.

Let us have an end of this. Let not the eld uent blood-dyed words of Brudhead cry ou vain, lest the country, for whose life he laid lown his own, should catch up the note, and everberate it in tones of fiercest thunder Vhatever the authorities may do, the country t is plain, will lolerale imbecility no long The country is out of patience and sick a

THREE UNION MEN ASSASSINATED.-When the rebels took possession of Liberty, Casey county, on Monday last, they were fired apor y some of the citizens. Subsequently thre 'nion men were captured by th Their names were Chilton, John Brown, and . Huddleston. Mr. Chilton was a fugir from Clinton county, as his loyalty had ren Mr. Chilton's body had been pierced by five

at Mt. Vernon, robbing the citizens and com mitting other excesses. Messes, J. L. & Wm uspire shad guide the nation in this struggle it. Waggener thus lost \$2,000 worth of proper the national existence. The union of all yal men, and the vigorous exertion of their sum of fully \$1,500. Many other outrage were committed, at the contemplation of which

UNION MEN CAPTURED BY THE REBELS,-W. learn from gentlemen who arrived from Boyle ounty yesterday that the lion. Joshua F. Bell, Major A. G. Danlels, and Messrs, Sam, Warren Stephen G. Cloyd, and S. P. Barbee, of Boyl ounty, were captured by the rebels and carrier off to Lexington for safe keeping. Mr. Bell is held as a hostage for Lucius Desha and Mi Warren is held for Jones L. Adams, Deshe and Adams being prisoners at Camp Chase The statement that Mr. Bell had been released Louisville in this juncture demeans herself

DEPARTURE OF THE REBELS FROM SHELRY ILLE.-We learn by telegraph from Eminence at a late hour last night that the rebel cavalry had left Shelbyville, going in the direction of

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE RECEN MOVEMENT-JACKSON'S TACTICS AND HOW THEY WERE MET DESPERATION DE THE BEBBLES Correspondence of the N w York Times

> to locomotives. He also to e up the naire ek for some distance and burnt two brids coars were on the way to Alexandria, having years were on the way to Alexandria, having the Warrenton Junction a few here. wn on embankment aul, on, was found to have bee ixty-three rifle shots. The other become try which was remaining on the track, shower arks of having been shot at twenty-five mes. The of the engineers jumped from hi

secnred and carried away. A few shells had been left in the cars, as the fragments of ragged iron found upon the ground testified. All the subsistence stores that he could conveniently dispose of were taken by Juckson. A half-dozen barrels of hard bread were discovered near the track, also a quantity of hams. At the Junction the rebels burned another bridge, fore up more railroad track, and also burned a large backery and several small buildings in the isamediate vicinity of the same. Builf an hour before the rebels appeared from Stregis, who, with his brigule, had been guarding the Junction, was ordered to report with his force to Warrenton. When tien, Sturgis had left the Junction, six pieces of artillery, belonging to a New Jersey battery, was left almost entirely unsupported, consequently the rebels found in ecnred and carried away.

New Jersey battery, was left almost entirely unsupported, consequently the rebels found it an easy matter to overcome the artitlerists and capture the guns. At about the time the rebels arrived at the Junction, tien. Dama a New Jersey brigade, which was stationed at the railroad bridge over Bull Run, acting upon orders previously received, were advancing to Manassist. The bridge is situated about five miles from the Junction, and, of course, as the bridge approached that place, they were surrounded by the rebels, and a great many taken prisoners. All the prisoners, however, taken at the Junction by Jackson were paroled on the following day, he doubtless considering that they might occasion him much trouble

Although the rebels commenced their depr that no effort was made to repet them until
the next morning, when Hooker's division,
and one brigade of Kearney's (Robinson's,
the whole under command of Gen. Hooker,
were sent from Warrenton Janetion down the
milroad, to meet and drive away the enemy.
The ground in the vicinity of Bristor is undulating, thereby affording good points upon
which to plant batteries, and also a fine protection for the men against the enemy's fire.
Before reaching Bristor from the Warrenton
side, the railroad is lined on each side by
dense woods which fringe an open field of
many hundred arees in extent. Along the
skirt of these woods, Jackson had posted a
portion of his force, while he held the remainportion of his torce, while he held the remainder in reserve, and out of sight, behind the hills in the rear. He had two batteries of sight hills in the reur. He had two batteries of sipieces each, planted one on either side of the
railroud, which the rebels commenced usin
with destructive effect at the opportune in
ment. Hooker ordered his men to advance
cantiously and deployed skirmishers throug
the adjoining woods who reported the
presence of the rebel pickets at th
further end. Soon after, several showere exchanged by the advance gunrd o
both sides. But instead of moving his troop
down the trillroud, Hooker took a swee
round the woods at his left and entered th
over field huma the right wine of the any

used by the enemy was grape and canister shot. The fight lasted from 3 to 5 o clock. Hooker succeeded in foreing the rebels from their position and divonacked at night on the battle-ground. Our cassatties amounted to fifty killed and about one hundred and fifty wounded. The rebels left their dead and over one bundred of their wounded on the field. tu Thursday morning, the bodies were buried by order of the Commanding General.

Prisoners captured on this occasion agree in the statement that Jackson had a force of 50,100 men. They also state that he came to Bristor on the read leading from Centreville to Manassas Gap, and followed the same road on his retreat. He commenced retiring from Manassas Junction Thursday morning, burning all the hridges that he crossed, including the one over Bull Run. Kearney and Hooker closely pursued, and did not stop natif the rebels had been driven to Haymarket, and night overshadowed the chase.

It was expected that the rebels would receive reinforcements from Richmond; but, in order to detain the reinforcements as long as possible, King 3 division was sent round to Thoroughfare Gap to oppose the entrance of the rebels. King's division took the read-

Rappahannock was abandoned, with the exception of that portion near Fredericksburgh. During Tuesday night and all day Wednesthe supply and baggage trains were moving towards Manassas Junction, from which place they were sent to Centreville and subsequently to Fnirfax Court Ilouse. They were at length concentrated in a valley just outside the limits of Centreville. Three locomotives and nbout one hundred and fifty cars loaded with the sick and wounded and medical supplies at Warrenton Junction, were waiting at that place for the burnt bridge to be reconstructed and the track relaid so that they might pass on to Alexandria. On Thursday, however, it was deemed advisable to transfer the sick and wounded who could not walk to nubulances, by which means they were conveyed to Alexandria. The medical supplies were placed in wagons. It will be interred nnock was abandoned, with the ex-

determined to force back our right. After his usual custom, Kearney was at the bend of his column, cheering on his men, and throwing defiance in the rebels. Hooker was equally conspicuous, and fought—as he always a faghts—with the coolness, judgment, and during of a brave man. The contest lasted of the defining of a brave man. The contest lasted of the definition of of the def

The battle was renewed by us at 7 c clock a Saturday morning. The disposition of our The battle was renewed by the at the case and the previous any; Helntzelman held the extreme right; orter and McDowell the centre, and Banks are extreme left. Sigel was held in reserve in the rear of Potter's copps. The fight was sustined on our part by Porter's force until after-boon when the enemy cencentrated his entire rece upon McDowell. The engagement was most entirely with the artillery until 1.

clock in the afternoon. Up to this time hi norms has we drove the enemy, although e suffered severely in so doing. The rebe es must have been frightful, as our artillerist

cel st excellent range.

At 'P M. the enemy changed tactics, and oved the major part of his force toward Mcrowell, who was on the left of the centre. At might have even wer, on the lear of being might have been were been to see the troops, and they made a rush for Centreville. Before reaching Bull Run they were partially rollied, which had the effect to hold in check the advance of the enemy. Several attempts wer made to arrest the light of the men betwee Bull Ron and l'entreville, but they all failed M in with louded rifles and fixed bayonets be

Darkness soon come on, and it being asc cained that the enemy was not rushing us them with the celerity of lightning, the a became calm and set about preparing on thing to eat. Franklin a entire corps had arrived two miles

The battle of Saturday was a loss to us on

account of mismanagement somewhere. Mc-Dowell is blamed by both officers and men for not standing firm npon the approach of the enemy. His men assert that they will not fight under him again.

Our forces have now fallen back to Centree. Sumner s corps passed u ention of the rebels to make the next a de-ive battle. All their available force is at

Col. Korf arrived in Cincinnati, from ehmond, Kentucky, on Thursday night, the 12th, 16th, 55th, 66th, 69th, and 71st in. paroled by the rebel General Kirby Smith. marched overland from Richmond to Mays ville, where they embarked on the steamer Emma and barges. Four handred of our conniled were left at Richmon I, with very oor accommodations. The Cinconnatt Com-nercial learns from the men that Kirby's force sas fifteen thousand strong, with twenty sieces of artillery. The rebels, especially the

im, one of which fell on him, breaking nole of his ribs. Not another military officer of any rads ought to be appointed from civil life. Though not much of a military man, we are quite enough of one to know this.

reflorted. Col. K. had two horses shot under

You can always know a rebel by sleepg in the same room with him. He invarily has the nightmare.

lare waged by more fiendish beings

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal

the indictments found by the Grand Jury at the last term of the court for this county, but somehody bud stolen them, too, and they could not get them, though they made several ar-rests and examinations. The civil processes of the county were taken from the officers and destroyed, and they themselves threatened with their lives for serving write reserve, with the remainder of McDowells

The They brought to be not a position on the road were ordered to proceed to the buttle ground. They took a position on the road were stationed McDowell's and liangles scorps.

At daylight on Friday morning the fight was commenced by the rebels endeavoring to turn our right, or the troops under command of Sigel. They brought to bear a heavy against the fight was energetic from us. Three times during the morning they alvanced in mass upon Sigel, but were successfully resisted each time. The rebels had the chance of position, and had the

On this, our nation s hirthday, we de la to our foes, who are rebels against the last interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy, that our national Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which alone can insure internal peace and external security to each State, must and shall be preserved.

GEO. B. MCULELLAN of, and not a single vestige of sick, killed of wounded remained on the field. Even the straggling soldiers did not know where they had been taken to. They were evidently bu-ried secretly in the night by negroes, for ne-casionally in a deep revine I came across mounds sometimes to or 15 feet square, where

Such is the purpose and the spirit which an nates the chief of the Army of Virginia. They are worthy of the cause and of the ms n. The Benicia Boy is doing a big spa. business in England. We wish be would brow away his gloves and knock down every

Has Vicksburg any wells? If not, he cople will have to go pretty far for water to into their whisky, when the Musissipp hall betake itself to the cut-off.

Poindexter s guerillas in Missouri hay can be left. Officers and soldiers who can't fight

rithout whisky fight badly with it.

ried sceretly in the night by megroes, for occasionally in a deep revine I came nerosmounds sometimes It or 15 feet square, where
their victims had been scereted from the gaze
of their own men.

In Monday morning intelligence was received at headquarters that the divisions of
Ilill and Longstreet intended to appear on our
right in force and cut off our supply trains. To
prevent this consummation, the division of
Gen. Reno was despatched by Pope to Fairfax
Court House. It was also deemed prudent to
commence the avacuation of Centreville to
cover our base of operations. Inasmuch as
then, Ilill and Longstreet were known to be
in force some distance towards Washington
from the battle-field of Saturday, and as a reconnoissance to the front had revealed an anticipated movement in the same direction by
the enemy, the Army of Virginia commenced
retiring towards Fairfax Court House on Monday at 9 o'clock, Reno's division leading and
Molowell's roops felling in. As Reno's division was pursuing its line of march, and when
within 1\2 miles of Fairfax, a heavy volley
from a force of riflemen came ponring in upon
them from the woods to the right of the road.
This occurred at lour. The rebel force was
a detachment from Gen. Hill's division, and
was commanded by Gen. Stant. The volley
was almost entirely received by Gen. Stevens. ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK CAPE RATE, Sept. 5. The steamship City of New York, from Liv-erpool on the 27th and Queenstown on the 28th of Angust, passed here this morning, and was boarded by the News yacht. She brings three boarded by the News yacht. She brings threedays later news.

The United States frighte Tuscarora put into Falmouth on the 13d of August and was ordered to leave in twenty-four hours. She sought permission to remain and repair her damages, she being reported leaky. The suthorities referred her Captain to the Ministers, but it is mid the Captain declined to make any application in that quarter. She was allowed to remain while one of his officers went to London, but she was ordered to leave on his return without repairs and without coal.

Great Britian.—The English journals have very little to say on American affairs. The London Times agreatically refers to General McCleflan's strictures on the allies on the conduct of the war in the Crimea, and asks how his own proceedings will stand the test of those was commanded by Gen. Stuart. The volley was almost entirely received by Gen. Stevens brigade, composed of the 28th Massachusetts 9th Michigan, 50th Pennsylvania, 105th Pennsylvania, 105

is own proceedings will stand the test of the trictures. It treats the affair at Culpep J. H. as a most signal discomfiture to Gene before them with great snaughter. Whiti-thus charging General Stevens was hit with, minnie ball and instantly killed, but not unti-the enemy had been routed. Capt. Sievens, the son of the General, wa-also wounded in the hand. Kearney's batter-Page.

The Landon Morning ilerald denounces the ontinued violations of the laws of nation by the United States Navy and complains of Karl Russell s apathy.

It is reported that preparations, both navy and military, were being made in France invex of the Italian eventualities.

Italy, Caribadia and a nortion of his for

es now opened on the rebel forces, causing creat havoe among them. Skirmishing wa cept up for about three hours when the enemy cept and the train passed on. The enemy and military, were being made in France in view of the Italian eventualities. Italiy.—Garituldi and a portion of his followen got away from Catania in 4wo steamers on the 25th of August and landed at Milato, in Calabria. The naval commanders off Catania had been arrested for permitting their departure. The royal authorities reentered Catania and captured 800 Garibaldians.

The Neapolitan provinces were declared to its in a state of siege. There was great excitement in Calabria. Several towns had pronounced in favor of Garibaldi.

Civennari. Sept. 5, 7 P. M. Oss was heavy.
[Special to the Cincinnet! Commercial. [Special to the Cheinnail Commercial.

Advices from Western Kentucky state that the guerilla Johnson, who made the raid upon the hospitals and sick soldiers at Newburn, Indiana, some weeks since, has captured Uniontown and about 300 of our men, belonging to the '5th Indiana. Capt. Howard, of Parke county, was killed. It is feared that Johnson will capture Henderson, and attempt to cross to Indiana.

The steamer Sus Eaves was attacked at Lock No. 1, on Green river, yesterday. Her stores were destroyed and she turned back. Her officers report a large number of rebels at that point.

A bridge of boats is being built across the bits at the foot of Walnut street, and will ecomplated to-night.

An order was issued this morning compelling all cluzens to be in their houses at nine clock P. M.

Troops continue. at point. Gen. Blythe, at Evansville, has called o Indiana Legion, and is arming the cius along the border.

CINCINNATI, Sejdember 3.

Troops continue to pour into the city.

Among the arrivals this afternoon was the Cantionts are constantly patrolling the rive for miles above and below.

Regiments from camps and companies from the interior towns are arriving all afternoon. The military authorities are very active.

At six o clock on Tuesday morning the rebels occupied Lexington, six thousand strong. Railroad and telegraphic communication is re-established to Paris.

This afternoon a reconnotiering engine proceeded to within ten miles of Lexington where they found a hurnt bridge. It is not known whether the rebels still occupy Lexington or not. Washington, Sept. 4, 11 P. M.

Washington, Sept. 4, 11 P. M.

The quiet of the city still continues. No one seems bold enough to manufacture an exciting remoor. There is no disagreement whatever in the belief that the rebels are extending their lines into the Valley of Virginia with a vie to cross into Maryland. In front of our army to-day, six or eigh

In front of our army to-day, six or eight miles distant from our most advanced outpost, choods of dust and other appearances Indicate activity among the enemy. The sound of cause a abort time serves to confirm this. Whatever may be the fact, no damage whatever has resulted.

It appears from a private letter that our troops have been withdrawn from Acquia Creek—if not altogether, at least in part. The stores have been placed beyond the probability of folling into the hands of the enemy. Five or six gradionts are, at the last accounts, lying in that vicinity. A large number of negroes are being cross the river to work on the fortificat across the river to work on the fortifications.

BALTIMORE, September 3.

The American of this city publishes the following special despatch in its evening edition:
Washingston, Sept. 3.—The enthusiasm of the army on hearing of the appointment of General McClellan to command is represented as widely enthusiastic. They are now ready to turn back and meet the enemy at once. This feeling extends throughout the whole army of tigzinia, and even the sick and wounded join in the general rejoicing. There is no panic here. All poy is confidence and security.

nat vicinity.

The rebels do not occupy Fredericksbu with any force, as the troops designed to he hat town have been sent forward to augme

The citizens are performing guard duty.

A spele prisoner now here, whose relation reside here, represent that the slaughter of the enemy is the recent battles was extremel beary, and estimates the numbers far greate than the exaggerated losses apon our side.

A rebed mail recently captured in the vicinit of Frederickshurg conditions the report of the enemy is losses, especially among the officer tirelading Gen. Ewell.

enemy s losses, especially among the officers including Gen. Ewell.

Indianapolia, figuration 5.

The following general order has been issued Executive Department, Indianapolia, September 5.

In order to repel invasion and insure the public safety, it is hereby ordered that all able bodied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who reside in the counties bordering on the Ohio river, in this State, immediately, upon receiving notice of this order, shall meet at their respective place of holding elections in their respective place of holding elections in their respective place of holding elections in their nespective formation military companies for military duty, of not exceeding 100 persons to each company elect officers, and report by proper rolls to the dolonels of the Indiana Legion in their respective districts, or, in his absence, to the ment officer in roak. The members of said companies will immediately arm and equipments at officers with such arms and equipments at they can procure, and will pressure themselves with the least possible delay.

All places of business except drug stores, telegraph offices, and postofices will be closed in the several towns and citize in said border counties at 3 elock P. M. each day, and the members of companies organized as a foresaid are required to meet together, at that how and

memore of companies together at that hour and perfect themselves in military knowledge by drill for not less than two boary daily.

Companies formed in townships outside of towns are requested to assemble on each Sularday at 1 o clock P. M. armed and equipped as far as possible and at such other times as the Colonel or normanding officer of the Legion in the county may direct, at the usual places of holding elections, and engage in drill during the afternoon of said day.

The usual rules and regulations governing military companies will be observed and enforced. All persons liable to military duly as above provided will be held to a strict observance of these orders, and the Colonel or other conficer of the Legion who may be in command is charged with their faithful execution.

All citizens who may be able to do military duty as the companies heretofore authorized. The citizens of the other counties not bordering on the Ohio River are requested to form companies in the manner shove provided, and meet receipted for meet receipted for meet receipted for meet receipted for a factor of the counties not bordering on the Ohio River are requested to form companies in the manner shove provided, and meet receipted for meet receipted for meet receipted for a factor of the counties not bordering on the Ohio River are requested to form companies in the manner shove provided, and

dering on the Otio River are requested to form companies in the manner above provided, and meet regularly for drill.

Should occasion require troops to be called out to repel invasion or for other daty the rompany organized in each county will be under the command of the ranking officer of the Legion of their county, and at all other times they will be subject to his control unless otherwise ordered by a superior officer.

Those orders will be continued in force antil suspended by this department, of which public notice will be given.

[Signed]

ned) O. I Governor and Com

[Signed] O. P. MORTON.
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Wassixoros, Sept. 5.
The following is gathered from newspapers and private sources: It is believed the rebels have crussed in some force this side of the Pusni of Rocks, and subsequently for the most part recrossed into Virginia as though hesitating to make the experiment of getting a lodgment in Maryland. The rebels have thrown shells across the river at eanal hout, the state of ludiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which states whells across the river at eanal hout, the state of ludiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which state where we made his escape from Leesbarg Wed-ared as the first of the 18th Indiana, which state of ludiana, bas received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which state of ludiana, bas received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which state of ludiana, bas received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which state in the gate of ludiana, bas received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which state of ludiana, bas received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which state of ludiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which state of ludiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which state of ludiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which state of ludiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, has received a lotter from tool. Meredit

Ile had three horses shot under him. Our entire loss in this brigade in killed, wounded, and missing was 778. The 15th Indiana lost 227. The brigade was not in the fight on Friday, but was in on Saturday, and held ont to the close of the day; loss unknows.

The rebel mortality has been enormous, and their own captured officers and surgeons admit a loss of from 10,000 to 12,000 in killed and wounded up to Saturday night last. When General Franklin arrived on the battle ground on Saturday afternoon, the fortunes of the day had been decided and the command was halted near Cult Run. Major General Stocum, sceing that General Pope a left wing was falling back towards Centreville, formed his division in line of battle across the road and deployed a squadron of cavalry attached to the a loss of from 10,000 to 12,000 in killed and wounded up to Saturday night last. When General from the brity of the intains to token of joy at his coming.

The Indiana attacked Forest City on the 3d and were repulsed. Capt. Stront writes to the Adjustant-General, from Hutchinson, Sept. 3d. that he was attacked by 150 Indians, a part of whom were mounted. The fight lasted 20 the the was attacked by 150 Indians, a part of whom were mounted. The fight lasted 20 the land were mounted. The fight lasted 20 the land were mounted. The fight lasted 20 the work were mounted. The fight lasted 20 the land was the research of the land as gave way. Our loss was three killed and seventeen wounded.

Capt. Stront also states that the Indiana had excellent guns and were dressed partly in city caps a skirmishers. General Smith's division was three killed and were dressed partly in city and in the reservence of the corps as skirmishers. General Smith's division was three killed and were dressed partly in city to a half and not allowed to pass this point, and numbers of stragglers were collected. General Hooker's and Kearney's divisions came back in good order.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 2.

Poindexter, the notorious rebel leader of guerilla bands in Missouri, was caught last night on North Missouri railroad, twelty miles from Hukem schoon in America. from Iludson, asleep in a house. He demned as a spy and will suffer death. |Tribune & Correspondence

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2

Washington, Sept. 3.
Yesterday at four P. M., there was considered.

The city to-night was in a state of great ex-tement, and not without cause. Last night

Washington, Sept. 2.

Yesterday at four P. M., there was considerable fighting between Fairfax Court-house and the intermediate space towards Washington. The rear guard consisted, it is said, of Hooker's and Fitch John Porter's divisions, who did effective service in keeping the enemy in check, as our troops were moving into the fortifications protegting this city on the Virginia side. As to the report of the Chain Bridge being destroyed, it is sufficient to say that several days ago the planks were removed by our authorities as a preventive measure, and the city is comparatively free to-day from sectement.

Washington, Sept. 3.

Affairs wear a more hopeful aspect to-day, and much greater confidence is felt.

There has been no battle since Monday.

The fight was a desperate one, and took The fight was a desperate one, and took place in a drenching ran, resulting in a substantial success. The movement of the enemy was repulsed. It was their old game of getting between Pope and Wastington, which utterly failed, and the enemy has not been heard from offensively since.

The Rottuda of the Capitol, the Halls of the Senate and House of Representatives, and carridors, have been hastily converted into hospitals, ents and beds being placed in every available place. No patients have yet been admitted.

Major Gen. McClellan has, to-day, re-estab-Major tren, are trend as a consistent his headquarters in the building in consylvania Avenue, opposite the State Resultment, accupied by him for the same parameter, before the departure of the Army of the

Lient, Col. Estran, of the 78th Indiana, arrived here this evening, with 225 of his men, who were recently captured at Unioutowu, Keutneky, by R. Johnson, the gaerilla. They were attacked by 780 men, and, after a tight of about an hour and a halt, were surrounded and forced to surrender. They were immediately peroled and allowed to depart.

Col. Shackelford, who was at Morganfield, learning of the attack, immediately started in pursait, but Johnson abandoned. Union, and his forces scattered in every direction. We killed several and wounded a few. Farties of our cavalry are still nuhurt wherever we can hear of them. Indianaphlis, Sept. 27.

rear of them.

Cincinnati, Sept. 4, 7 P. M.

There is no alarm here now. Proffers of trimed men have been received and accepted from a large number of towns in Ohio and Indiano. Troops will arrive in large numbers o-night and to-morrow.

[Special to the Missouri Democrat.] MEMPHIS, Sept. 2.

The Grenada Appeal of the 27th says the forts below New Urleans have surrendered to a fleet of Confederate gunboats; that Baton Rouge has been evariated by the Federals and the forces taken to New Urleans to defend that place. When our forces left Baton Rouge that the work of the work of the work of the same than the place. y took the machinery in the penitentiary, fufter setting loose all the convicts, received

hew took the machinery in the pententiary, adulter setting loose all the convicts, received hem into the army.

A despatch in the Grenada Appeal of the 19th, dated hayou Sara, 25th, says the Federal stemer Essex arrived here on Saturday and itelled the town on Sana, 25th, says the Federal stemer Essex arrived here on Saturday and itelled the town on Sana and set fire to the town. All the houses on the levee were burned except two. After firing the front of the town they went around pillaging all houses that were not burned.

While doing this some of the Pelicans fired apon them, but with what effect is not known. They then returned to their boats and steamed down the river, and are supposed to have gone down the river for reinforcements to destroy St. Francesville. Fort Hudson is being fortified by the rebels, so says a Vicksburg citizen. Washikarox, Sept. 4.

Colonel Berdan is not so badly wounded as an interest supposed. He was stunned and his left shoulder blade hadly bruised by a piece of a shell, but he is still on duty with his regiment. The city maintains its enlmess.

The report is prevalent among the enemy

The report is prevalent among the enemy it Gen. Ewell had died of his wounds, an hat Grn. Lee was slightly wounded yesterday in the hand by the accidental discharge of his

n the hand by the accidental discharge of his iwn pistol.

Reports have reached here from time to dime of certain regiments having been nearly annihilated when in the lapse of a few days the rumors prove groundless, the reappearance of numerous struggless being the best refutnition of these reports.

Washington, Sept. 4.

Washington, Sept. 4.

The work of getting the army into good position has been accomplished with entire success, so well conducted has been the process of skiling back from Centreville to its present position of defence and perfect security that not one army wagon was lost on the route. Everything was carried through in the most systematic manner. reported, removed several days ago, was lay made use of for military purposes, thus ditating intercourse between Virginia and ryland. It has been stated that a number

son pane pere. At agy is connected ascensity.

A previous despatch mentioned that Stonewall Jackson was marching on Bultimore via Leesburg. The following is the report as published in the Inquirer:

"We have a report that Jackson is on his way to Bultimore via Leesburg with 40,000 men, and that he intends crossing at or near Edwards' Ferry."

The despatch telegraphed from here that the New York Tribune had been ordered to be closed had no foundation. In fact the statement was made with no other purpose than to appease the mob.

powder was placed there for that purpose.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 4.

The 'report telegraphed to the Chicago
Times last night that Gov. Morton favored the
evacuation of Kentucky is entirely false. Gov.
Morton is and has been opposed to evacuating
any part of the direction of Kentucky. Troops
are being sent forward from here to Cincinnati
and Louisville as rapidly as possible. Two
regiments leave to morphy morphing, and more
will follow daily. A graphon has been ordered to ply on the Ohio river between Louisville
and the mouth of the Wabash river.

Marksburg, Pa., Sept. 4.

Gov. Curtin has issued the following procamation:

Whereas, in the present condition of affairs it is expedient that measures should be taken o arm and prepare our people for defence—

Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth of volunteer companies and regiments, in consumity with the militin act of 185s. Arms will be destributed to organizations that are formed agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended that in order to give due opportunies for drill and instruction, all places of husiness be closed daily at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so that all persons employed therein may after that hour be at liberty to assend 2, their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country has pressed heavily on her utilitary resources. I am reductant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but their safety requires that they should do so, and it is in their behalf I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and trice a prompt compliance with them.

Given ander my hand and the great seal of the State at Hayrishapp, this 4th day of September, 1802, and of the Commonwealth the 8th.

By the Governor. Cheginnati, Sept. 4—10 A. M. Active military preparations continue. Al business still suspended excepting butchers provision dealers, and bakers.

Kirby Smith's forces were reported yester day at Lexington, Versailles, and Geurgetown The position is a good one for an advancupon either Cincinnati or Louisville. Troopeutinue to arrive rapidly. upon either Cincinnati or Louisville. Troopeoptime to arrive rapidly.

Use P. M.—The Paris operator evacuate his office as elegen o'clock this morning, reporting the rebet industry and cavalry entering the town. Information 4th peadquarter says the rebets are in force sixtees a lites from this city. There is great excitement here Citizens are being rapidly armed and hurries across the river.

Special to the N. T. Heratd. 1

NAMEWILLE SOUR 2

Reports, coming from reliable sources, state that Forrest and his entire force was taken has night at Alexandria, near Lebanon. Expeditions started from McMinnville, Murfreesboro and Lebanon for the purpose and simultone ously attacked him.

[Tribune's Despath.] Tribme's Despatch.

There is high authority for saying that the Government will immediately institute enquiries usto the causes of certain recent events. It is believed whoever is found to blame, Major General or Brigadier, will be panished. The Ion. Jos. Holt, of Ky., has been appointed Judge Advocate General, an office created at the last session of Congress.

Immediately after accepting the chief command of all the I mion forces in Virginia and the neighborhood of Washington, General McClellan proceeded to inspect the troops and fortifications on the other side of the river.

This duty occupied him until after midnight By the Governor. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State. ELI SLIFFER, Secretary of Sourc.

Washington, Sept. 4.

All prisoners of war taken by the United States forces and paroled, and now within the military department of Washington are required to report immediately at General Washworth's headquarters. This is supposed to be with a view to their exchange.

Newang N. J., Sept. 4.

CINGINATI, Sept. 4-10 A. M.

to be with a view to their exchange.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 4.

The body of Major General Phillip Kearne, arrived in this city at an early hour this morn ing in charge of the officers of his staff. Ill death has rest a feeling of gloom over the city All the flags are at half mast and the deeper regret is everywhere manifested for the death of this brave, gallant, fearless, and accomplished soldier. This duty occupied him until after me This duty occupied him until after mi last night. His reception by the office soldiers was marked by the most unbo enthusiasm.

The robel force under the five Generals-Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, Hill, and Smith-do not number last than 215,000 at the pre-

do not number less than 215,000 at the present time. A gentleman just from the rebel same state that Jacksoff, Longstreet, Ewell, and Hill are now consolidated at Manassas, while Smith is marching with a column 30,000 strong on Fredericksburg.

General time to the first time battle of Saturday, commanded that portion of Morrell's division which took part in the engagement. General Morrell was with General Griffin's brigade, which took no part in the fight. Colonel Weeks, of the 24th New York, who commanded General Butterfield's brigade, was also through both legs. Colonel Roberts, of the 24 Maine, who commanded General Martindale's brigade, had his horse shot under him. Milwai Kee, Sept. 4.

The State Remornite Committee met here cesterday and declared ananimously to sustain the President in all strictly constitutional luties. About one thousand persons are said a have been in attendance.

Conflicting and exaggerated accounts of recent events still form the topic of general conversation. Many of the statements are altoperer actions. Many of the statements are altoperer actions. Many of the statements are altoperer meriable, ospecially as to the unaber of killed and wounded, and the quantity of stores which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. These are, it is ascertained, greatly overestingsted. The array is, for the greater part, placed in the new positions and thorough reorganization is progressing. The proper authorities fully understand the necessities of our randition, and are taking the presentions required for the energency. The new levies are arriving, several thousands a day, and are immediately assigned positions, to eco-perate with the veteral troops. Affairs are hourly assigning a more cheerful aspect.

Washinston, Sept. 4.

If the enemy be permitted to cross into Maryland, the Washington Republican thinks it will result in serious uprising in that State.

Maryland, the Washington Republican thinks it will result in serious aprising in that State. General King's division was in the engagements of Thursday, Priday, and Saturday. Of twelve field officers nine are killed or wounded. He estimates his loss at thirty to forty percent. He brought off all his wagons and supplies, but lost one gua by an axle breaking, and left it spiked.

There is no point in the vity. Its safety seems assured fully.

Washington, Sept. 4-19 M.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4. Washington correspondent type Captain Samuel Phillips Lee has been ap-sointed Acting Rear Admiral, and assigned to the North Atlantie blockading squadron in place of Admiral Goldsborough, relieved a

is own request. Gen. Blenker has been given an indefinite Gen. Blenker has been given an indefinite leave of absence, and his staff has been mustered out of service. Some of those who were most influential in bringing about the romainmation of Gen. Blenker by the Senate on the evening of the adjournment were urgent to have him retired from active service.

The first accurate report was made at the Surgeon theorem's office to-day, of the number of men killed in the recent battles. The report includes the wounded in the light of Wednesday uight at Hirstow's Station, up to the fight beyond Fadrax court-house on Monday evening. The whole number reported as

inevardible unless they could cut and curve or the battle-field.

An officer of Sigel's staff says the battle of Ball Run on Saturday began with heavy firing from artillery on both sides, in from of them sigel's division or corps. The effect of the firing from Gen. Sigel's batteries was terribly effective upon the enemy, ultimately creating winnows in their ranks. This is proved to be of from the fact that shortly after a temporary cossation of our fire in Sigel's line, long after the Confederate batteries had been sidenced the rebell General Jackson sent two staff officers with white thags to seek permission to bury his dead; this permission was granted.

The rebel officers who delivered up the body of Gen. Stevens under a flag of truce stat that the flag which he bore when he receives the fatal shot was grasped in his right ham and had fallen over his head. The manner of Gen. Kearney's death was also ascertained The general rode into a piece of woods to reconniter, and came upon a Louising register.

tantly.

Gen. Sigel arrived here to-day and on hippearance at the hotel was warmly welcome by his friends. Gen. Uarl Schurz is also here to is publicly denied that Sigel has lost an

It is puriorly denied that Sigel has lost any guns.

We have New Urleans papers to the 28th nlt., but they contain no news of importance. The evacamion of Buton Rouge has been safely effected and the troops are encamped at Carrellton. The weather was unusually hot but the city continued healthy.

The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 3d states a despatch from Gen. Kelly, dated the 2d iost., says he was attacked by the rebel guerillus Jennings and Imbolent, the same who made the rablon Buchanan and Weston, and that he defeated them, killing and capturing several of their number.

of their number.
The rebel Governor of Virginia has issued oroclamation calling for a State force of 10,00 upon to be formed into a division and place under the command of Floyd. Hospital The citizens' committee of 150 have resolve or reconnuend the city government to offer a sounty of \$200 for each accepted recruit to fill he mouta of the city for three years service and \$100 to recruits for nine months.

Whatteenson

Washington, September 5.
From careful calculations it is believed that the entire number of wounded in the recent battles will not exceed six thousand killed and one or two thousand prisoners, principally nicked un by the enumy while stream.

and one or two thousand prisoners, principally picked up by the enemy while straggling, and who, with the exception of the otheers, have been paroled.

Washington, September 5.

Whi. Emery, coonected with the Quartermaster's department, who went down with other rierks to aid the wounded, and who left Centreville on Wednesday afternoon, says that, in ronversation with rebel soldiers, he found them, with one exception, a Texan, expressing a wish that the war was over, and that they were back again under the deer old thag. With the officers, however, it was different. On Thesday Mr. Emery saw a large rebel force going in the direction of Leesburg. We learn that the rebels had a corps of niheir killed and wounded as last as they we

their killed and wounded as last as they would fall.

The General Hospital at Alexandria contains 1.567 wounded soldiers. Contrabands to the number of 200 or 300 arrived there from the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Large numbers of wounded from the recent battles contains to arrive here.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.

Hon, James F. Simmons resigned his seat in the United States Seante this morning. The General Assembly elected Lieut. Gov. Greene Arnold to full his place for the remainder of full his place for the remainder of full his place for the remainder of full with the term, which expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Arnold received seventy-one out of eighty-one votes cast.

one votes cast.

St. Louis, September 5,
The Democrat of this morning says the r
port that the grand Curtis has been suppresed
as commander of the army of the Southwe
except for a short time at his own request
recover his health, is incorrect. We have a recover his health, is incorrect. We have anthority for stating that he has never been reprinted by the Wart lopartment, and are authorized to make this statement.

sterday with an engine on the Kentucky ntral railroad. He proceeded to a point ten des north of Cynthiana when he discovered ree men, who, upon being hailed, said they longed to a Georgia regiment. He atter-trals discovered their ramp, but it was so blen by the bushes that he could not make

nidden by the bushes that he could not make out their numbers.

A despatch from Fidmouth at 1 o'clock this norming says that scents report the rebels within four miles of that place with artillery. A despatch from Pomeroy, Ohio, says Spenger, Roan county, Va., surrendered to Jenkins, 'ol. Rathbone's command was taken prisoners. In Wednesday denkins entered Ravenswood, 'ca, and Wednesday evening he crossed the thio at Buffington's Island and cume down to Racine, thio, killed one man, wonted two, and stole twelve horses. He then recrossed he river at Wolfe's Buff and encamped for the tight. The people were tising to resist further

military companies at Gallipedis say the con-tending forces are now in sight of each other. The enemy is said to be 900 strong. A battle was imminent.

Washington, Sept. 5.
The Treaspry Bepartners I ssues very little more of the new cytreney lhan enough to fill the place of the old demand notes so fast as it retires them, probably not more than \$10,000,-000, within the last three months, over and above the amount retired.
Garrett Davis. United States Benator from Kentacky, and Mr. Maynard from Tenuessee, are here to confer with the Excentive as to steps that must be taken to get rid of rebels.
Thursday evening the rebels appeared in force at Falls Church and drove in our pickets, using artillery. A wagon train fell into their

nore at Fans Cimera and arrove in our pieces, using artillery. A wagon train fell into their hands but they did not succeed in getting it away as our troops radiled and rescued it. This morning the rebels fell back to Falls Church and then shortly stoywards revenuated it, going towards Leesbirg on the Leesburg pike. We had none killed or wounded.

New York, Sept. 6.
The Herald's despatch from Suffolk says a letachment of Dodge's New York monuted titles was despatched upon a scont on Monday ander the command of Major Wheeler. The orty proceeded about thirty-five miles from out place, and when about twolyp falles west of South Mills they entry agrees a company cobels on their way towards Richmond. Maje Wheeler made such a disposition of his for hat he succeeded in capturing the wholeominand, consisting of two commissions differers and one hundred and eleven private and twenty-eight wagons.

Characterist Sout 6 P. M.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6, P. M.
The Evening Times has information that stevenson, Alabama, was attacked, but the meny was employed with great less.
Attaches, Alabama, has been buryed by our room.

Oropis.

Hragg has left Chattanooga, and is advaneag on Nashville. The city is greatly excited
his afternoon over the numerous runors in
irenlation as to the near approach of the enmy. The night, the rebels are reported in farce at Villiams town, about thirty unites distant, on he Georgetown turnpike.

Williamstown, about thirty miles distant, on the Georgetown turupike.

A reconnoissance was made to-day, thirteen miles upthe Kauawha river.

Jenkins is camped at Buffalo to-day, thirteen miles upthe Kauawha river.

Jenkins is camped at Buffalo to-day, thirteen strong. A regiment of infantry of 1,200 others, poorly armed, is said to be following, and expected to join him at Buffalo to-night. They are stripping the conutry of thorses. Their object is evidently to ent off communication with the Kanawha division. They parole all prisoners taken. Paroled prisoners say Jenkins reports his brigade to number 3,000. The militia of Gallia county were out to-day, numbering 2,700. Company and regimental organizations were effected and field officers elected.

About one-half of the militia are arroad, and very little fear is entertained of a raid out his place. We are well prepared for them, and mean fight.

Washinsqua, Sept. 6.

Farmers from the upper part of Montgomery county, Maryband, who arrived here early to-day, report that heavy fring was heard yesterday crossed the river tide side of Point of Mosks. They did not venture ady considerable distance from the river. The force consisted of a battalion of cavally and thar pieces of artillery. After remaining a shoot time they re-crossed.

There is no doubt the rebels, ju strong force,

orrussed.

There is no doubt the rebels, in strong force, re-posted at several points on the opposite mores. Considerable bodies of rebel intantry ere plainly visible from this side during the ay, and the camp fires at night indicated the rescues of a larger force of rebels than was their summers.

gresoriet of a marginal first supposed.

WYR PIP'T, And 1 (Gry 's Gry (c.))

WYR DIP'T, And 1 (Gry 's Gry (c.)) We pre T. And 1-GEN * GENTE. 1
General Orders, No. 125.

The following officers are, by directors of the President, dismissed from the service of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States for being absent without proper leave from their respective commands, while the armies to which the belonged, are fighting the enemy in the field: Capt. Thornton Smith, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers; Lieut. Simpson, of the Ninety-Ninth Pennsylvinia; Capt. E. Vallentine, A. D. C.; Lieut. J. L. Chistopher, A. D. C.; Capt. J. V. Patten, Seconty-third (thio; Mg). G. C. Austin, the Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvanis; Capt. John J. Sperry, the Hundred vanie; Capt. John J. Sperry, the Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania; and R. P. Crawford

By order of the Secretary of War.
[Signed] L. THOMAS, Adjt-Gen.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

Shackelford was even more complete than we inticipated. He divided his command at We have no doubt that the President Morganfield, and while he followed Johnson, ceptance of Mr. Stanton's resignation of the taryship of War and the appointment of Lient, Col. t'ommanding J. W. Foster, with two companies, went in pursuit of two lund-dred who had fled southerly towards. Webster Gen, Halleck in his place will be generally upes of the people of the country. He was thought to assume habitually the exercise of the rebels being pressed so hard that two of their companies disbanded and scattwo of the companies disbanded and companies disbanded functions for which, whatever his natural powers may be, he was not qualified by either education or experience. We believe him to be an honest and an able nun and a devoted under Capt. Taylor in the hills made Peterspatriot, but it is not improbable that he for ourg, and attacked them, killing three vounding two, taking three officers and ess the general control of great armies in the iorses, all their nrms, a part of what allairs in Virginia and elsewhere out of the laid been taken at Uniontown, and all hands of the most accomplished Generals of the United States, and holding it in his own, heir rompany papers, 1907 men behaved admirably, and were almost continuously is ie committed, in the opinion of most people, great blunder, which has been followed by an cient upply of food. The enerillas after that suppy consequences. And then he was thought oo despotic to be an officer of a Republican they continued to crowl an at night firing of Sovernment. Beyond all poestion the people lemanded his removal, but we believe they our pickets, and killing in this manner two our nien. will wish him well in his retirement. 10-Ya Major General Phelos Kearney was no

 $N\alpha$ doubt the almost universal conviction of ie loyal men of the country was, that, in the event of Mr. Stanton's removal or resignation Gen. Halleck should be appointed his succes sor. We know of no man in the mation who could, to any considerable extent, have divided the popular vote with Gen. Halleck. We think hat Gen. II. possesses in an entirent degre the qualifications which the admirers of Mr nion attributed to that gentleman. He is one of the coolest clearest-headed and most brave but not rush, self-reliant but not you ssessing an exact knowledge of his ov owers, and as patriotic as any man that lives best in any position he accepted, and we look or no failure in the future. We must confess our ignorance of the pre

Europe for some year. But when the war

broke out he offered his services to th

General. First as commander of a brigade and then of a division in the army of the Po-

tomae, Kearney proved him elf one of the

himself constantly. The rebel pickets we

as the country cannot well afford to lose,

lly direction of the President, Major

Washington, Sept. 2, 1862.
Gen. McClellan has certainly been placed in one mand of the Army of Virginia defending be capital, and is therefore chief in command tere under General Halleck.—M. Y. Herald.

Shepher Sylle, Sept, 7.

About five hundred rebel cavalry burner one section of Salt River bridge this morning The new iron part lately put up is but slightly appeared.

y at Lebanon Junction, expecting an attack

ed the attempt and crosse i at sever

oints.

The enemy raided Poolsville and the Jarrestown. The operator at the latter place couped and cut the wires of the military telescent. Fearing there were I nion forces in the meighborhood, the rebels soon retired his stationed pickets a short distance from the way.

Dumont had his forces under arms al

bet force, quiet south of Lebanon Junction (dong of the Louisville and Nashville Rail

. Townsend, A. A. General

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE

Hevogenmeins of the Arm Art's Gregal's Gifter Washington, September 2, 1862

Bugodier General of volunteers

of the military authority in and near Washngton. It was annonneed three or four day ago, that Gen. McFlellan had been appointed Commander of the armies of Virginia and the Potomee, and this annunciation caused imtense rejoicing. But the truth, from the ist reports, seems to be that McClellan simply appointed to the command of the fortifications around Washington and the force appointed to defend them. If the fact is so hen McClellan will have command of the whole armies in case they fall back within the Washington fortifications, but have a comparively unimportant position otherwise. Be-cond-doubt it is of the utmost moment that he whole forces in that region should be uner the control of a single military chiel. have already suffered terribly there from back co-operation, the several armies and divisions having seemed to be acting independently of nch other and even playing at cross-purpo whilst confronted by a compact and skilling foe tremendous in numbers and fearful in desperation. Even in the battles of the last few ays, matters appear to have been no better parelly one of our tienerals seeming to know what the others were doing or trying to do Nothing but the most astonishing bravery of ar troops has probably saved our whole rength in Virginia from annihilation. That rength, we repeat, must be under one milireads all intent upon their own separate and

New York, Sept. 7.

A Washington letter in the Herald, dated the 5th, has the following:
It is understood that thirty thousand rebels have crossed Into Maryland. It is said secessionists are buying horses there and in Baltimore for the rebel artillery and cavalry.

To-night Geo. McClellan was placed in command of the armies of the Potomae and Virginia. The whole army is cretered to be provided with three days rations.

A section of Wheedan's Battery silenced a rebel battery on Thursday night which was annising itself by throwing shells into our camps at Minor's Hill, only eight miles from Washington. nmors were set affoat in the city yesterday as o the rebel raid upon Shepherdsville, the deruction of the bridge over Salt river at that oiat, and the capture of a provision train com this city. Dr. Wheeler, the mail agent, who left Franklin yesterday morning, arriv the city at twelve o'clock last night, and brought the Latest information from the line of the Louisville and Nashville Ruilroad. We arn from him that about three hundred rebels, nder command of Capt Harris, appeared at Shepherdsville about daylight yesterda; norning, and paroled about eighty-five mem ers of the Fifty-fourth Indiana Regimen l. Rose, who were within the stockad aking postession of several hundred stand of rms, including the admirable new gons with which the company had recently been sup-plied. The robels then destrayed the bridge ver Salt River, a structure of great value to the railroad company. Learning that a strong ig for Shepherdsville, Captain Harris imm intely withdrew his command, and de he paroled prisoners, whose term of service ad expired several days before, walked to this ity yesterday. The report that a train from

outradictory plans, would not be formidable

We cannot suppose that a point so manifestly

vital will be overlooked by General Halleck

nd destroyed was untrue. Dr. Wheeler brought a mail through fro Franklin, wading the river at Shepherdsville and embarking on the train for this city which ad taken the Sixteenth Kentucky to Shep-

erdsville We learn from passengers by the same train nat Gen. Dumont had evacuated Lebanon and that he was at Lebanon Junction las ning with his entire command. Gen. Du ont had sent a strong cavalry force to interome the enemy made their recape in th

town.

The rebels also crossed between the ferries, above the Point of Rocks, and marched to White Oak Springs, across the Monocaey.

The Times also has the following dated at 11 o clock on Saturday night?

The latest news from the Upper Potomas states that Jackson and his army entered Frederick this morning. They have neverties the surging. We learn from Dr. Wheeler that General Segley and Slark meather were at Bowling reen yesterday with eight thousand men nd that Gen. Buell had arrived at Nashville with his entire command of furty-two thou

Pope to remain long in his present position

the Washington forts, and to maintain himse

would need acither troops nor a commande

We shall not be surprised to learn that then eral Pope's army is forthwith to take a new

position. There is no need of his remainin

from attack on the south side. The elaborat

chain of fortifications constructed last year ar

usand new levies, and General McClellar

mains quiet at Henderson up to latest ac-

cats, and there is a more hopeful sign of

Kenney organized one hundred and twenty

at persecuted place. On Wednesday Major

command them, to insure the safety

Vashington against an attack by the who

sufficient, with competent artillerists,

states that Jackson and he arm, entered Frederick this morning. They have passession of the Baltimore and Ohio failroad, and have torn up the track and destroyed the culver east of that place. They also ent the telegraph wires. All the rolling stock was saved. Late and reliable reports from private sources from Centreville state that Colonel Flour oy, with a regiment of cavalry, is in possession of that place, and their pickets extend this late when the property of the property THE STATE CAPITAL .- The rebels are in quic passession of Frankfort. Persons who left hat city on Saturday inform us that there was torse of about fifteen bundred reled cavair sion of that place, and their pickets extend to within less than twelve miles of Alexandria. The Union officers taken in the large tartile were detained at Galass tile inful Friday last, when they were conducted to Richmond, with the exception of some others, everyly wounded, who, by the lumanity of Dr. Guild, director of Gen. Lee, were allowed to go to Washington in our ambulances under the procedure of a tag of time. The Last of the tentreville wounded rasc hed this city to-day.

Major General Rees has been essigned to the command of the third army cops, (ten. Me-Dowell Invitig lacey granted leave of absence for fitteen days.

Harrispping, Pa., Sept. 7. here. They were greatly disappointed that the city was yielded up by the Federal troops without a fight; in fact, they say they would not have attacked the place if our troops had ontended for its possession. We learn that ion. Kirby Smith has issued a proclamation the citizens of Franklin county that they must light for him or against him, and that Capt. And Hufurd is attempting to raise a rebel largade in the Bluegrass region. Th rebels have reorganized the the thy govern addiery have committed but tew outrages du ing their stay in Frankfort, but the rebel cit

Arrangements are being made to forward to be cutrance of the Cumberland Valley all the roops now here, and other regiments from lew York and other States are detained for hat purpose. Gov. Curtin has messeagers extended all long the bonler Rebel piezets extend to within seven miles of Hagerstown. ens are said to be very violent against th 'nion men. John Morgan was in Frankfor n Friday, returning to Lexington the same of Hagerstown. The rebels possessed themselves of all the hoes, cluthing, we, in the stores at Frederick, eithout paying for them. The rebels say that hey are going to Baltimore. The telegraph operator at Frederick says he annot hold the office much longer, and acaryal the Unionlets have left. cointment of General McClellan to command he fortifications about Washington, and the cops within them, is an indication that th ly all the l'nionists bave left.

Washington, Sept. 7.

It appears from private accounts that the rebels crossed the Potomae on Friday night and early yesterday acorating and theuce marched to Wlate Oak Springs, three miles from Frederick.

One of their first acts was to seize the bridge over the Monocacy. A regiment guarding the point exacusted their position on Saturday.

Great numbers of persogs were leaving Frederick to-day and yesterday, proceeding towards Pennsylvania. loverument has no expectation, that General lope will be compelled to retreat to these forifications for defence. Should be be reduced of this necessity be would become subordiate to General McClelbon, a relation which he Government probably does not intend that these Generals shall occupy towards each hat the Government does not expect Genera

Frederick to-day and 'yesterday', proceeding towards Pennsylvania.

Scouts from Hagerstown say many Union refugees from Virginia had arrived there.
Gen. Pope, at his own request, has been pelieved from the commend of the army of Virginia, and has been assigned to the communion of the Hepartment of the Northwest.

At noon to-day no further information regarding the rebel movements by Maryland has been received.

It is proper to state the fact that manimity. een received. It is proper to state the fact that unanimit; a council and action prevails.

HARRISHTRO, PA., Sept. 7.

in council and action prevails.

Bartinoae, Sept. 7

Frederick City, M.L., was undoubtedly occupied yesterday between 10 and 11 o clock by the robols. Part of the forces turned at Buckeyestown as if going either towards the Washington road or the Baltimore pike. The crossing of the Potomac was effected at three points. Fugitives who left Freckerick City last night report the city occupied by about 500 rebels under Gen. Hill, cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The rebels issued a proclamation promising protection to private property, and appointed a provos guard. Pyrchakes yere being made with 11. S. Treasury notes of cattle and barses, which were sent back towards the river.

guard, to fight the gaerillas. They have closed aid in ridding the world of the guecilla

a mile beyond the city.

Rebel cavalry over five hundred strong matheir appearance at six o clock this mornin on the Ohio River, opposite Swan Creek, miles below Gallipolis. They were going the direction of Gnyandotte and are suppos second skirmish with the guerillas within a day or two, but we have no particulars. Maj. Kinney, of Shackelford's cavalry, was in Ev-ansville on Thursday night, en route to join insville on Thursday night, en route to join his hattallon at Cloverport. The Major goes out determined to make some on the vnemies of Kentneky, and the Union.

Since writing the above the Journal learns from Captain Mahan that Shackefford had had two skirmishes with Johnson, one at Ashbysturg and one at Frostsburg, in both of which Shackefford routed the gnerillas.

Cincinnati, September 7.

General order, No. 11, issued by Major Geral Wright to-day, says Major General Walare is relieved from duty in Cincinnati, as will repair to Covington, where he will mablis headquarters for the present, and proceed to organize into brigades all troops master into service, concentrating at and in the vicinity of Newport and Covington.

Major James II. Simpson, U.S. Topographical Engineers, is charged with the duty constructing such field works as may I deemed necessary for defensive purposes in the vicinity of Newport and Covington. He within the Orlean of the Construction o The defeat of the guerillas by Colonel

outd be deemed advisable. Lient, S. Burbank, 13th U. S. Infantry, will

the Government will be allowed to pursue their vocations without interruption. At 4 ciclock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), all military organizations of the city of Cincinnati will assemble for drill. All members of such organizations will hold themselves in readiness to rally at their places of rendezyons at a moments warning, the signal for which will be the tolling of the rity bells. The organization of all able bodied ritizens into working corps will be perfected with the aid of the city authorities, and such details made from day to day as may be necessary, so as to equalize the labor and require from each man the proper amount of labor.

The Daily Press last evening announced its temporary suspension. The city is quiet today. General Heath is reported at Williamstown with 15,000 men.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.

The Washington Star of this evening says a graduate of West Point. He was appointed a second Lientenant in the First Dragoons March 8th, 1837, and rose to the rank of Cap tain in 1816. In the battles of the valley of Mexico he commanded the First Dragnons, and became famous for his gallantry. In plendid rharge near San Antonio, August 20th, 1847, he lost his left arm. In October 1851, he resigned from the army, and fired i

The Washington Star of this evening says capila Creek has been entirely exacuated by itr forces and everything brought away from here that could be of any possible use to the overnment and was at once appointed a ession of Congress he was made a Majorpurposes at that point have been rendered use

nost dashing and featless of all our otheers less to the enemy.

MARTINBERRO, VA., Sept. 7.

Major General Wool: I have the honor to report that the enemy, consisting of 400 cavalry, who attacked my outposts, have been detented with the loss of about 50 prisoners, horses and arms, now in our possession. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded, including lispt. Grovenor and Lieut. Logan, of the Twelth Illinois cavalry. The loss of the enemy greatly exceeds our own, but is not accurately known.

(Signed) JULIUS WHITE, Brig Gen. In the battles of the Peninsula he was alway puspicuous. In reconnoitring, he exposes old to look out for "the one-stuned man, and he has had many narrow escapes. But at last he has lost his life at the hands of a coneated for-a life that he valued little excepit could serve his country, but such a line

le Clellan will have rounnand of the fortifier ons of Washington, and of all the troops for defence of the capital. INTERPRETATION OF THE ABOVE ORDER.

The following despatch from a leading of ficial in Washington was received in this cit hast evening, and gives a clear interpretatio of the above order:

Washinoton, Sept. 6.

It has been known for several days just that the rebels have been moving up the valley apparently with a view of pushing into Maryland.

The arrests of straggling officers continues daily. In the last \$\psi\$ hours several hundreds have been secured and taken before the Provost Marshal in diggrace, and sent to their respective regiments under arrest.

A person just arrived from Fredericksburg states that on Monday, after the evacuation of the l'uion forces there, many of the inhabitants who had purchased boots and shoes from our suffers for their own use, packed them into wagons and sent them off to the rebel soldiers. It is believed they sent mway large quantities of much needed supplies of this description thus obtained to the rebel army.

The War Department has issued an order concerning supplies to drafted militia. The

camps in Indiana, by Capt James A. Ekin, Turning in Indianapolic.

Cames in Hillians and Wisconsin, by Capt.

A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster, from

Camps in Kentucky, by Colonel Thomas words, Assistant Quartermaster, from Louisille. Comps in Michigan, by Capt. 4. W. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster, from Introd. Camps in Iowa, by Capt. H. B. Hendershot, econd Artillery, from St. Paul.
Camps near St. Louis will be supplied by lajor Rob't Allen, Chief Quartermaster of the construct of Missaure.

partment of Missouri. Boston, Sept. 6. The New Bedford Mercury publishes a let fer from on board the United States steams. Cambridge, dated "Uff Beaufort, August 22, which says that the new gunoost telesror aptured a large English steamer off Charles ton. She was laden with saltpeter, ammuni-

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4, 1

capturing forty horses, all their a

I we had more treen cavary we come prevent in their concentration in this region.

The cowardly dogs have into dered two or our pickets at night. I will issue a notice that for each one unrefered a captured gnerille shall be shot.

JULIN W. FOSTER, Lieut. Col. The funeral of Major General Rearney took lace at Newark, N. J., toolay. His remains ter, Lraught to this city, reaching here at S. M., where they were received by a brigade rer he was and excorted to Triste.

The body of Col. Fletcher Webster will lay a state in Faneuri Hall, from 11 o'clock on lorday morning, until 11 a'clock on Tuesday, then the funeral services will take place.

On the 1st Inst , by the Rev Bishep Spanlding, Mi C. M. Dossett and Miss MATTY M. Wagnes, boll at de-

DIED. Pied at Supponville, Shitty county, Ky, the 24h ngme, Man Brize Hack and, in the 3sh year of On the 4th met, of congestive chills, John Thomas, in of Peter It and Mary Fitzal-sith Autle, in the 11th in this cite, on the 6th meannt, Mrs. Manta I

The cheapest and best now in use, double the ents per bottle. This powder is used and ipal hotel-keepers in the great eastern cities and is an effectual exterminator of insects of almost every kind, such as roaches, ants, flies, moths, fleas, &c., &c. Sold wholesale and re-

tail by Raymond and Tyler, Pourth sireet near Main. awa deodaweow the wonderful qualities of this rifle are now known to the world. The weapon is anxiousy sought in all directions. Every wan in session of it is a garttoun, every company n nrmy. In these terrible times no loyal man should be without it.

This weapon can be loaded with fifteen harges every fifteen seconds, and the fifteen harges can be first every five or six seconds. It can be loaded and fired sixty times ever inute without the possibility of accident. is most deadly at a thousand yards. The agency for this weapon has been taken rom Mr. W. C. Stanton by the Senior Editor of the Journal. To him good Union men

may apply. If others apply, he will lodge in-formation against them as suspicious charac-ters. Let all true patriots send in their orders. FEMALEST FEMALEST FEMALEST
Lee that Safe, Pleasant Remedy known as
HELMBOLUS EXTRACT BUCHU For all ton plaints incident to the Sex.

No Family should in the Head of the And None will whom open the under the many them.

It is used by
YILLNO AND OLD,
In the Decitine or Change of Life,
And After and Sefore Marriage,
And After and Sefore Marriage,
Restore Nature to its Proper Channel, and
Invisorate the Broken-down Consists Invisorate the Broken-Sown Consist From whatever Const Originating, USE NO MOBE WORTHLESS PILLS! Take

Take
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
See advertisement in another column. Cut it out and for it.

a6 codesowrm THE CONFENSTONS AND RXPERIENCE OF EF Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caulton to young most who entire from Nervous livelity. From the Published for the benefit and as a warning and the assessment lives the means of Self-burs. By any wap had aired higner atterned to be supposed the public and of the p onvolue, disease Coptre may be oad of the author NATHANLE MAYFAIR, been Perford, kings come to all the control want decide weavity

ROBERT L MAITLAND & CO. Commission Merchants AND BANKERS, ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WRIGHT. (as dawisty

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. Otrics or the Lautsville James L. M. Shay, September . a. - There has been lat

ain is greatly needed. The river is very hig, with a fraction over 2 feet water in the our quotations apply to wholesale tra-At office We quote 76 p cent at 66c, and is great

25c I ofton yarne firm, with edge at 25, 26, and 27c r the different numbers. Daten Fautrs—Good demand for peaches at \$4 with

I us o bushel.

GROUTRIES.—Sigles of LORMANN SHEET IN Brids (2c), yellow suger in blies in 126kHz, not croshed clered, and granufated at tagitate. The outer of lasses were limited at essentia. I effect of this demand at 23 segree for No. Rice, i.e., by the it Histor a vin beavarum—The current raise or grown hides dyades, dry sail at the, and city flint Leather is firm at the following quotations in 250 did to, saidab leather, (iv call, this lay skints

Leather is firm at the following quotations: harness 2555k; saddle beather, city call, and a gickine at 2465 25c, skirting 2565cc, brights is after 25, 5, and 25c. Tailow 2675c.

likew - We quote Kientucky at 250 pl ton (It at - bakes of sew timothy at 2762 12 pl ton as 1 the quality, and the market is still.

Land AND NAISS.—Pig from 18 firm at \$5.551 per 12m har from, stone coal, 34c; charvoal, or reflect, two per 15c, other than har sizes of same, tarting price. Nails-like at hands are belt at 23 or for polyinton from kegs and appearing, and corresponding rate for first kegs and appearing.

ge and upwards, and corre Saane-No demand, the triped Kentucky Blue Gr.

Be., 75c, red top or herd graws, per bashed 118-8, 31 timothy, per bashed 148-8, 32 for red claver, per bashed 118-8, 32 for red claver, per bashed, 668-86, 268-268-77, herbay, per bashed 108-86, 25 for bashed 108-86, 26 for bashed 108-86, 26 for bashed, per bashed 108-86, 42 for bashed, per bashed 108-86, 42 for bashed, per bashed 108-86, 42 for bashed planter, per bid, 25 agricultural or land planter, per bid, 25 for white lines tended planter, per bid, 25 for white lines (and planter, per bid, 25 for white lines (and planter), per bid, 25 for white lines (and planter).

86.00. NOAF AND CANBLES—The element is light. Sales family and No. 1 suspent the period in the monator German soup at 35-25 fee. Sales of size camilles at 13, 15, and 16c pt m at analy days.

Tourco,—As shipments cannot be made, none but the average. a week summed up but

ta decline. We unob

FREIGHTS-There are un remular rates of the low water. Pound treights to Memphis are quo \$1@1-25 g his and to Hemiers n at one. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market-George M Yager LOUISVELE, Sept 6, but The receipts and sales of live atock at this y-uring the week enting to day hat the contrather our

\$ 2405.03 off plane Bu 91 2005.2 bit " " 92 750 pl top ** ** pl fett 92 25 pl bond. 9130 225 pl bond. icge... heep aud Lamie...

fina lot of three hundred head were

Castern market | Vone in marker at present Cattle, let quality ... \$2 26482 20 p harbe g Cattle, 2d rate and bur ... \$1 26482 10 Hous ... \$3 rate 2 1 Sheep and Lambe. \$1 rate 2 2 h head TUTAL NUMBER OF LIVE SPOCK ON SALE TRE PART W

TOBACCQ IN NEW YORK rary to the usual current of business an year of stock, and an apparently lesser demand dury lowering or checking offer to a prac-tible denied that the pultying telling y has, since our last pune, however writt content and democrate and characteristics.

dery Hei Iv., faucy 162 165. Stock in warehouse an infiboul 28, 51 libile. Transactions in Noanish leaf have been very light nere being scarcely any majorry, manufactures pau g for the effect of the new tariff and tas bill. Havana Fillers are held at 100,000 , Colleg, at 1: 10

Saldiors, see to your benith. Do not true

TAKEN UP AN AN ENTRAY BY AUTHOR MARKEN UP AN AN ENTRAY BY AUTHOR OF PRINCIPLES AND ADDRESS OF A PRINCIPLES AND ADDRESS OF A PART OF THE PRINCIPLES AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPLES AND ADDRE Of Northe Strengton Pening Pening Reals Ham, and the American Pening Pen

GRAIN BAGS. 2,500 2-hushel seamless for sale by PITKIN, WLARD, & CVI IMPLEMENTS. Wheat Drillis, Cider Mills, Threshers, Clover Hullers,

Potato Diggers, &c. PITKIN, WIARD, & CU STINDRIES Hydraulic Cement, White Lime, Calcined Plaster, land Plaster,

Fan Mills,

White Sand, &c., PITEIN, WIARD, & CO SEEDS. Grass Seeds (all varieties), Turnip Seeds (all varities),

Hemp Seed, &c., FITEIN, WIARD, 4 CO. Science Hill Female Academy, SHELBYVILLE, KY.

NTY-SIXTH SEMI-ARNUAL SESSION
stigation will own on Monday, September

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE.



CHEROKEE CURE,

harges ere r est h e ## Either sex

worn down, and despa :

and The list on ner advidual ouff ring on general linte and permanent r f m r ha

ion until they think themse was on him h medical and we would so

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MOSTFOT particulars, will to the FR me to Drug wir in the n to h. Pr tor who will mail rack to n - ng he mar Pat x of per t t h r d

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, . No. 6 South Fourth street,

Administrator's Sale. THE UNDERMISSED, SDMINT TRATER The catate of calculations, in Thir v Sept. r. offer far sale the following personnel profession and the case, Cattle, Sheep, and H. Herens, Cattle, wheep, and he is an interest he is a few agons, if the me T p R is a different here is a few agons, if the me T p R is a few agons, if the me T p R is a few agons, if the me T p R is a few agons, if the me T p R is a few agons, if the p r p r is a few agons, if the p r is a few agons, if t

UNITED STATES War Claim & Pension Agency.

Law Department of the University of Louisville. THE next seedon of this School will commenced the first Monday in October and a seed months. The Faculty commute of MODITARY PERFORMANCE AND ADDRESS OF A COMMERCIAL LAW CARRIED AND ADDRESS OF A COMMERCI

BON, CALFER W. LOGAN, Probest of the He and Release Claw, interest and caw and President Saw, including President and V. & and Codes of President All communications to this Depart a dressed to I'v F Pavella. JAMES C. R. & (28 acres of Wickella Communications to the Depart as SHELBY COLLEGE, KEYTUCKY THE RETULER ANNUAL RES CAN
The plan upon which the retoture is farly set forch in the reformula de refug Crosses contribe the set

la faity or reting Circuits and a his indicating the undersigned, W.M. /ACLER.

EFFERVES: MNO SELTZER APERIENT

It may be seed with the Lest office; a Billous and Febrile Discusses, Costiveness, S. z. Hadacate, Naucon, Lors of Appoints, In digastics, Ascadity of the Sourch, Tarpicity of the Liver, Gent, Rhoumatic Affections, Gravel, Files, And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooper, Apericat or Puryation in Raymined.

Its extraorder adaption to the way of President

possed up as it to prefere a distinguist outer viscous arches.

Numerons tyselinguists from professional and shore revolutions to the highest standing irrustrial to the professional and standing irrustrial to the first part of the press, program of the press, program of the standing manners the effects of the viscous abuse to the first profession of the professional to the favorable notice of unstallinguist public.

Necessional and the professional and the profession TARRANT & CO.,

COAL OIL. HOME-MADE. COAL AND CARBON OIL WORKS.

COAL OIL LAMPS

I.F. STONE & CO.'S, South side Main st., one door above Fire

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. JOHN HARVEY, having for apwards of twenty are devoted his protessional time exclusively to the Female Difficulties.

and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring to effected to round health, has now entere conditions a offering publishy his "GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY," DR. BARVET'S Chrono-Thermal Female Pills Which have never yet failed when the directions have been strictly followed) in removing distinuities arising from

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM.

Price One Dollar. BY DR. HARVET'S TREATISE ON DISEASES Producty. Numbershape Simple Products. Programmy. Numbershape Simple By, Repredictions and Abuses of Numbershape and emphythesisty the LADUPS PRIVATE MRU AL ADVISER, a Pamphlet of 39 Facra, west free to any address. So could required to pay porting.

The Pitts and beek with an early by naive hundred, SRULBALL SPALES.

J. BRYANT, timerat agent. Nachoster, N. T. Advertised Agent, on receipt of the RAYM ND & TY PR, A se for Landeville, Wholesale Relyls coddecwly TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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Bell To these who have held he

Never Despair! The "Chernice Care" will

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Sold by all respect ble Dr 400 5 1

sold in Lonseville by RAYM AD a Till K and all respectable W besale and Ret [

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n i ddswiffenis TARRANT'S

This valuable and popular Med a b received the most byvorshous of the Memorah Programs and 1' the above mer and a bound the Memorah Commence and a commence and a bound the memorah and a commence and a SALINE APERIES

Approved or Proposition of Engineering.

It is particularly adapted to the walls of Proved as by dee and famel, Reddente in the Unitaries, Person adequate Hastin, in 1995, whi the subsection is a taken of Verecia as a Plantier will that it a value addition to their Medicine Cheers.

It is in the form of a Provider, earefully put up in including a superior of a provider, earefully put up in its least to know to any climate, and men all respective of the last in the form of the providers. houp in any climate, and money require at

Wo. 278 Greenwich at, corner Warton at, NEW YORK. AND POR SALE BY DRUGHSTS OFFICELLY

WE have one hundred harrole UNIVERY IF 1 -11. LUBRICATING PETROLEUM and BENTAME, very The above other of our own make, and effect once we.

OP every description. Dealers applied at we re-Carl and see, when SERS & Co. Indian second CALIFIAGES.

Hide each do;
Top and No Top Buggles of various styles.
The and No Top Buggles of various styles.
Fare-ne while, may thing in our Bus will, we fitting Bud It to their Buserest to each and examine each vice before purchashers purchashers already state.

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tages wand be the result. Again our contains. Pith.

Section of the stands of the s

LETTER FROM OLD SOLDIER LANCASTER, KV., Ang. 29, 186;

her bels were gradually fored back tall 1

prosecution of the war.

Foarness Monner, Aug. 30 (by mail).

Reinforrements are ordered to-day to James town Island. City Point has been entirely demadished by the Federal gunploats. For some time past the rebels have been firing in the transports passing up and down the Jameriver. Com. Wilkes sent the rebels word that it it was not discontinued he would destrotheir rendezvous at City Point. On Thursdallast the rebels brought down to City Point eight cannon and about two hundred riffement opened tire upon the Federal Hotilit which at the time was almost off the place whereupon our gumbouts opened fire upo them and demoti-shed every building.

ndel, Col. Horz being one of the must irned I. S. GRANT, Major Conetal Commanding

Washington, Sept. 1.

The Star of this evening reports that the rebels lost Gen. Ewell killed, Stonewall Jackson badly wounded, and a large proportion of generals and other held officers. Gen. Sign was wounded in the hand. WASHINGTON, Sept.

was wounded in the hand.

The 1'S steamer Hatterss captured while trying to run the Idockade off Berwick the rebel schooner Josephine with 322 boles of coston bound for Havana. The 1'S, steamer Bienville captured on the 21st ult. near Charleston the schooner Eliza from Nossau with 500 steks of salt and five cases of cards. The mate admitted that it was their intention to run the blockade. The U.S. steamer Stars and Stripes captured on the 24th ult. near Wilmington the schooner Elizabeth from Nassan, badded with salt and fruit for Philadelphia.

St. Lorts, Sent. 2. Consider the publication of the horrible rumor.

Washingray, Sept. 1.

Despatches received from Lairfax U. H., seven miles from Centreville, state that no tring has been heard up to 12 celock to-day Gen. Banks's forces were heard from has night, and were in a favorable position for joining Gen. Pope array.

Boston, Sept. 1.

A despatch to Gov. Andrew states that Col. Fletcher Webster, of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, a son of Daniel Webster, was nortally wounded in the battle on Saturday, and has since died.

We pray this electric "Work" may set on flame every heart through which it flashes:

Arm!
This is the frompet-r at Arm!
Arm for the Commonweat.
Arm! Arm!

Arm without any wirds
Arm!
This is the time to a sword.
Arm: Arm:

Arm or to desciate.

Arm tryour country and fly to date at the r-Arm' Arm to we theorer Arm's rautrender) Arm? Arm'

Arm. Arm.
Arm. Arm. Ledo and date!
Arm for the Isoveyou bear
Arm for the Isoveyou
Arm for the Isoveyou
Arm. Arm for the Isoveyou
Arm. Arm for the Isoveyou
Arm. Arm My Belowed onest
Arm. My Belowed onest
Arm. My Belowed Sons:
Arm. I implore you and strike full you perish.
FOREFY THE WILLSON
I oursyntar, Sept. 144, 1880.

THE SECRET.

I real the recent well, duffing tion your bow and the re.
All the research the filles, they research the filles, they plantly to they great You fried to hide; our frembling heart Beneath a road repose, that all the hides in the grids came out and blessom of in the rose.

I as the victorium falles draws.

Ah ; r. . I read the secret well, A plain as words could peah; In the drep slience of the eye. And on the blusting chek, Ah ; title prisonal bird, the heari is raped, and never may, it beat against its polden bars, And long to fly away.

Chief:
101. Dennis, with from 400 to 500 men, met
with rebel cavalry yesterday, a few miles west
of Whedon, in superior force, driving them
and whipping them badly.
The enemy left 110 dead on the field and

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GANERAL'S DEFREE, WASHINGTON, September 2. eneral Order, No. 122. (Fineral Order, No. 122.

Maj. Gen. McClellan will have command of the fortifications at Washington, and all throops for the defence of the capital.

By command of Maj. Gen. flatlerk.

(Signed.) E. D. TUWNSEND, A. A. G.

PARLADELPHIA, Sep. 3.
The Inquirer of this city makes the followig statement. Baton Ronge has been completely destroyed or our troops. Gen. Breckinnidge had de-nanded its surrender. He had a large arm; with him.

The railroad bridge at Bull Run has again

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

"MIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU A Positive and Specific Remedy BLADDER KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL.

DEOPSICAL SWELLINGS This Medicine nacreases the power of Digestion as

ABSORBENT3 into healthy action WATERY OR CALCAR OUS DEPOSITION UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDICED PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELVROLD'S
EXTRACT RU-HU
For Weaking
ag from Excess, Hisbits of Dissipation, Earl
dissellon at Abuse
ATTENDED WITH THE FULLOWING
SYMPTOM.

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Horror of Disease,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Drunes of the Skin,
Drunes of the Skin,
Tresnblas,
Tresnblas,
Tresnblas,
Fall in the Back,
File-hips of the Rody,
English of the Rody,
English on the Face
PALLID COUNTENANCY.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this me FATUITY, IN ONE OF WHICH THE PATIENT MAY EXPIR Who can say that they are not frequently followed before "DIREFUL DISEASES," CONSUMPTIONP'

Many are aware of the cause of their ruffering. BUT NONE WILL CONFESS. THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, INSANE ASYLUMS,
AND THE
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BEABAPEA WITSHE TO THE TEXTU OF THE ASSETTOR
THIS CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED WITH
ORGANIC WEARNIES
Requires the aid of medicalize
STRENGTHEN

INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL

FEMALES, FEMALES, OLD OR YOUNG, BINGLE, CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE IN MANY APPRICTIONS PECULIAR TO
FEMALES
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
REGRALIES AND THE CONTROL OF T

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

TAKE NO MOBE BALSAM, MERCURY, UNPLEASANT MEDICINE HELMSOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND IMPRIVED ROSE WASH
THIS CLASS UP DISEASES
In all their Slaces,
At Little Expense,
Little or no change in Dist,
No inconvenience,

NO EXPOSURE IT CAUSES A FREQUENT DE 11 6 B

THERBY OUTS STRENGTH TO URINATE AND COLORS STRENGTH TO URINATE REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS,
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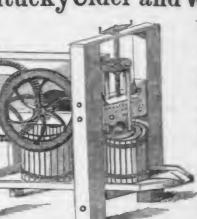
to be cured in a short time.

HAVE FOUND to be cured us and that the "POISON" has

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE "NOTICE "

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

MILLER & MOORE'S KentuckyCider and WineMill.



WE WARRANT THIS MILL TO BE OF FQUAL GRINDING A. D PRESSING CAPACITY STEE: GTH AND DURABILI TY TO ANY HAND MILL NOW IN USP, AND TO OPE-TION OF THE PURCHASER OR REFUND THE MONAY Weight of Mill 378 prunds Price \$25 Cash

MILLER & MOORE MANUFACTURERS. Louisville, Kentucky

u f th one lock fills, Ky., June 32, 1863. V L WITT

NOTICE.

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NOTICE.

THE EEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A BAICHELD 32 cel br.Ld Hair Dyproduces a co'or nat b be d'simpiliaded ir m eafur e
warranted nol 1 : Laure the Hair in the lea-t, rome d'essplendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Soft by all Druckie's, &c.

**The Geomice lastered Will-LIAM A BATCHE

NUTMEGS, MACE, AND CLOVES-A full supply in store and for sale by R. A. ROBINSON & CO. R A ROBINSON & CO.

Palmeit

PATENT LEGEARM
PHILADELPHIA \$200 REWARD. RAN AWAY from the sub-criber, twing the miles seath of Glasgow, Barren county, Ky., on the 7th and., two neuro mend-one and analysis of the season of the county of the season of the se

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IN PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE

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BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS. R. M. INGALLS,



PHYSICIANS IN ATTEXT ANCE FROM 8 A. M TO

PRICE 41 PPR B 1 PT. M.

Del vared to a practices security packed from any
observation.

Address returns to a practices security packed from any
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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

BURNATURED PALLERS.

DURRINGIPHING DEALERS.

ON THE REPURS TO SERVELLE TO SERVELLE

Commission Motchant,
WiGLD INVIPE THE ATTENTION OF CITY
under only reasons to historic No. 81 18, Stibilis,
sut HATS, which are offered at manusctaters prices,
these acode comprise the besigned in and labet 1, by a
non many kinds are offered at Leys THAN PRINSE Y
USBT to close consignments. R. M. INVIALLE,
4.46 hash errect up date.
h tweet Four h and Fifth a. 6,
13 alm.
Ludevite, K. of 3 3 m Louisvite, a NOTION.

On the 3d day of bity, bed, a neuro top calling himself AAROV GILHOY, was constituted to the definemental valuable an enaway slave. He is should all years of aga, dax how, a like it, 5 seet by make bitch, withinking the lies, check boute, bitch decome the ferric but, and has a boy the appearance. Sare he belong to Ropert Du. es of Al a mir, and as purch seed of Mr. Il witing, of Lexicot, Ky is so owner cen c suo forward, prove property and pay thereof, or se will be dealt with a set below required.

N. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.